OFFICIAL REPORT.

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YANKEE SOAP IN GRAY

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ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

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—OF THE—

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Tolls part of the story at the old Corner. Economy goes hand-in-hand with wise spending and takes opportunity at the right moment.

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Persons afflicted with that dreadful disease Cancer, can obtain a reliable and effectual remedy by calling or addressing me at 308 Monroe avenue, Fort Wayne Indiana.

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CONVENTION.

Old-Time Democratic Enthusiasm.

Ellison for Senator, Dawson and O'Rourke for Judges.

Bobilya, Dalman and Kell Successful.

Motzger for Clerk and Edsall for Auditor.

Reichelderfer for Recorder, Hunter for Treasurer and Glassmeier for Sheriff.

The Balance of the Ticket Nominated and the Proceedings of the Convention in Full.

After the convention is over,
After the ballots are drawn,
Many a hope is blasted,
Many a heart is forlorn.

These words of the poet will meet a sad echo in the hearts of the disappointed candidates before the democratic county convention, which was held in this city today to nominate a ticket to be voted for at the elections, which are to be held in November. Sad, because they have seen their hopes of weeks and months vanish like the mists before the June sun; sad, because, of wasted time, of wasted labor, of wasted money, all spent for a bursted bubble; sad because the hope of holding the coveted office has passed from their grasp in a day and gone to some luckier fellow, who knew how to fix political conventions and control political delegates before their time. But while the majority of the candidates are thus mourning their ill luck there are others—the successful ones—who are rejoicing because they won the victory which they so fondly sought—the choice of their party for offices of trust and honor, and this is how it all came about:

The day opened a grand one for a convention day—typical June weather—and those of the country delegates who did not arrive in the city last evening were on hand at an early hour this morning and long before the time for the assembling of the meeting were on their way to Saengerbund hall, where the convention was held, and for an hour or more the sidewalk on Main street in front of the convention hall was packed and thronged with men, discussing the situation and setting forth the claims of their favorites for the different offices to be nominated. The scene was an animated one and perhaps more exciting than that which has been witnessed in this city for years, for there were many candidates and the canvass, covering a period of several months, had been waged warmly and bitterly between the candidates, who had left no stone unturned to secure the nomination for the offices to which they aspired.

No better place than Saengerbund hall could have been secured for the holding of the convention, for it is admirably arranged for such occasions and has a large seating capacity. On the lower floor there were 700 chairs, while in the gallery encircling the hall were 300 more, giving the hall the capacity of seating 1,000 persons comfortably. The seats for the delegates were arranged in the front part of the lower floor, occupying one-third of the hall, the city delegates being assigned to the tier of seats on the right and the country delegates occupying the left and center tiers, making 183 chairs for the delegates attending the convention. On the stage, besides the chairman and the secretaries, were seats and tables for the newspaper reporters and the old veterans in the cause of the democracy. The hall was beautifully decorated, the decorations having remained from the Saengerbund fair, which was given a few weeks ago.

The sign, "No Smoking," was displayed in several places around the walls, but this was disregarded by the delegates and the spectators and smoking was freely indulged in and would have made the hall a veritable "smoke house" had it not been for the splendid ventilation.

As stated above, there were 183 delegates in the convention, 119 of them being from the townships, including Wayne, and sixty-four from the wards of the city, giving the country delegates the clear power of controlling the convention and dictating the nominations should they see fit to take advantage of their strength.

The delegates were slow in getting into the convention hall and it was not until 9:30 o'clock that the first of them began to arrive. They were soon followed by others and within fifteen minutes the galleries and the lower floor were well filled. Familiar faces were seen everywhere—men who had been working in the party traces for years. There were also among the delegates many new faces, those who had never before participated in the conventions of the party, the young men of the city and county being prominently represented in this latter class.

At 10:15 o'clock John Wilkinson, the chairman of the democratic county central committee, arose in front of the presiding officer's desk on the stage and rapped the convention to order, but it took several minutes before the delegates and others got into their seats and the hub-bub had quieted down sufficiently to proceed with business.

"Now, Gentlemen, come to order," he said. "Gentlemen who are not candidates or delegates will please retire to the back part of the hall or to the galleries." And then when quiet had been restored he appointed W. W. Rockhill as temporary secretary, because Mr. Schaden, the regular secretary of the committee, was a candidate for one of the offices before the convention.

The chair then called the roll of townships and wards for the announcement of the names of those who had been selected for members of the democratic county central committee. The committee is constituted as follows:

Aboite—David Colerick.
Adams—Henry Habel.
Cedar Creek—Fred Shroept.
Sel River—George V. Kell.
Jackson—A. W. Jones.
Jefferson—Frank Noman.
Lafayette—Geo. R Lawrence.
Lake—Thos Rapp.
Madison—H. Heston.
Marion—Wm Schrader.
Maumee—Henry Poyen.
Milan—Wm. Spilver.
Monroe—T S Jones.
Perry—Christ Parker.
Scipio—G. A. Hudswith.
Pleasant—Will Kinerk.
St. Joseph—Christ Roesler.
Springfield—H. B. Balzer.
Washington—Thos Hunt and Louis Thiele.
Wayne—James Barrett and Herman Felts.
New Haven—L S Null.
First Ward—W. H. Tigar.
Second Ward—John Wilkinson, R. M. Foster.
Third Ward—Fred L. Smith, P. Kegerreis.
Fourth Ward—G. F. Muhler, E. B. Smith.
Fifth Ward—Charles H. Buck, E. W. Clark.
Sixth Ward—M. Belger, Andrew Kelly.
Seventh Ward—C. Sosenheimer, Peter Harbor.
Eighth Ward—C. W. Shaver, Thomas Doyle.
Ninth Ward—F. C. Bolls, E. H. Parker.
Tenth Ward—D. J. Shaw, Peter Donahue.

The name of Judge Allen Zollars was then proposed by Delegate E. B. Smith as the permanent chairman of the convention, and he was elected unanimously. On taking the chair he was enthusiastically applauded and in response spoke for nearly half an hour.

It is always an honor, he said, to preside over a democratic convention and I cheerfully accept it at your hands, and will do my utmost to do my duty. And continuing, he discussed some of the political issues of the day and said that he believed that the democratic party would bring prosperity back to the country in spite of the opposition that the republican party was bringing to bear against the passage of the tariff bill. The democratic party is not a party of ions and is broad enough to welcome to its ranks all classes of people. It takes time, he said, to bring better times and the democratic party will do it. The republicans are responsible for the hard times of the present. It was their ruinous legislation that did it and it is the province of the democratic party to restore business prosperity and they will bring it about. He closed with a few words, asking that the delegates help him in presiding over the convention and that they nominate a ticket which will challenge the criticism of the opposition and be the ticket of every man in the convention.

At the close of Judge Zollars' speech C. G. Tilden proposed the name of Howell Rockhill for permanent secretary and his motion was carried. Ed. Wilson and Rudy Reinewald were selected as assistant secretaries.

The chair then announced that as there was no other business, the convention would proceed with the nomination of candidates for the various offices to be selected, and said that the first nomination to be made was a candidate for senator.

STATE SENATOR.

Capt. E. B. Smith proposed the name of T. E. Ellison and Will Niezer that of John F. Rodebaugh. The two candidates made the customary pledges and the vote being taken resulted for the nomination of Mr. Ellison, the result of the ballot being:

T. E. Ellison, 108.
John F. Rodebaugh, 75.

This gave Mr. Ellison a majority of 33 and he was declared by the chair the choice of the convention, and the candidate in expressing his thanks for the compliment, said: "Gentlemen—I will see you later."

REPRESENTATIVES.

The next thing in order was the nomination of candidates for state representative. The names announced were George V. Kell, of Sel River township; Charles Dalman, of Pleasant township, Louis Bobilya, and Geo. W. Coulitt, of the city. The result of the first ballot was:

Kell, 55½.
Bobilya, 67.
Dalman, 46.
Coulitt, 13½.
Thompson, 1.

Eighty-three votes being necessary to a choice, the chair declared that there had been no nomination and a new ballot was ordered. Mr. Thompson's name had not been proposed during the call for candidates and one of his friends arose and requested that his name should not be considered. A second ballot was then taken and resulted as follows:

Bobilya, 94.
Kell, 54.
Dalman, 29.
Coulitt, 6.

The result of the ballot was the nomination of Mr. Bobilya, and upon its announcement a cheer went up for the successful candidate. Three candidates for representative being necessary a ballot was taken for the two other representatives on the ticket and resulted:

Kell, 105.
Dalman, 64.
Coulitt, 14.

Mr. Kell received more than the required number of votes and he was declared the nominee of the convention.

The ballot for the selection of the third candidate resulted as follows:

Dalman, 153.
Coulitt, 30.

This resulted in the nomination of Mr. Dalman.

Mr. Bobilya was for a number of years engaged in the agricultural implement business, but is now a member of the real estate firm of Remy & Bobilya, of this city. Mr. Kell is a prosperous farmer, of Sel River township, and Mr. Dalman is a farmer, of Pleasant township having been elected to the same office two years ago.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT.

There being no contest for the office of judge of the superior court the name of Hon. C. M. Dawson was proposed and he was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE.

There were two candidates for the office of judge of the circuit court, Chas. W. Worden and Edward S. O'Rourke, the vote resulted as follows:

O'Rourke, 103.
Worden, 38.

Immediately upon the announcement of the vote, showing the nomination of Judge O'Rourke, Mr. Worden moved that the nomination be made unanimous. Judge O'Rourke was called for and he returned his thanks for the nomination.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Zollars, "is the nomination of a candidate for prosecuting attorney," and at this announcement there was a stir among the delegates, showing that great interest centered in this contest. The candidates announced were P. W. Schaden, N. D. Doughman and E. V. Emrick. The candidates having pledged themselves, as usual, the ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

Schaden, 32.
Doughman, 62.
Emrick, 69.

Immediately upon the announcement of the ballot, which had resulted in no choice, shouts went up from the crowd in the rear of the hall and in the galleries for the respective candidates, and it became so boisterous that Judge Zollars pounded the desk for order and quiet having been restored, said:

"Gentlemen—We must have order. The delegates of this convention are men of sense and will not be controlled by your shouts. They are here to do their duty and will do it. We must have order."

The convention then took a second ballot, resulting as follows:

Schaden, 31.
Doughman, 38½.
Emrick, 78½.

Upon the announcement of the result another shout went up, but the chair soon restored order and the third ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Schaden, 12.
Doughman, 83½.
Emerick, 84½.

The announcement of the vote showed that Mr. Schaden was losing and that both Emerick and Doughman were gaining and Delegate Hacley, of the Fifth ward, arose and withdrew the name of Mr. Schaden. The fourth ballot was then taken and resulted:

Emerick, 90½.
Doughman, 92½.

This resulted in the nomination of Mr. Doughman and a wild scene of confusion followed, which, after being quieted, Mr. Emerick went to the front of the hall and moved that the nomination of Mr. Doughman be made unanimous, saying: "I am a democrat and I will support the nominees of this convention." The motion was put and carried.

CLERK OF COURTS.

The nomination for county clerk was next in order. The names of Jacob J. Kern, Harry Metzger and John B. Monning were announced, and the ballot being taken resulted as follows:

Metzger, 73.
Kern, 64.
Monning, 40½.

In the taking of the ballot the Fourth ward gave five votes for Kern. They were entitled to six votes, but Captain Smith arose and said that the delegates of his ward were instructed to vote solid for Kern, but one of the delegates being a proxy, had refused to vote at all.

The ballot resulted in no choice and the second ballot was ordered and resulted:

Metzger, 89
Kern, 70½.
Monning, 23½.

Shouts went up for "Kern" and "Metzger," and amidst the confusion the taking of the third ballot proceeded, but it had gone only a few townships, when Mr. Monning announced his withdrawal from the race. The ballot was completed and resulted in the nomination of Mr. Metzger by the following vote:

Metzger, 113.
Kern, 70½.

The announcement of the vote was received with shouts and delegates crowded around Mr. Metzger to congratulate him upon his nomination. Harry's speech was brief and to the point. He said: "Gentlemen, I thank you," and retired to receive renewed congratulation.

AUDITOR.

The following candidates for auditor were announced: James C. Peltier, William Meyer, jr., Charles Edsall and Dr. Shutt, all of this city. Dr. Shutt withdrew his name as a candidate and the vote being taken resulted as follows:

Edsall, 72.
Peltier, 50½.
Meyer, 60½.

There was no choice and, with shouts for the respective candidates, the second ballot was taken and resulted:

Edsall, 79½.
Peltier, 41½.
Meyer, 62.

Again there was no choice and the third ballot was taken, and was announced by Justice Harry France, who during the calling of the roll of precincts in the vote for clerk had relieved Mr. Rockhill, as follows:

Edsall, 81.
Meyer, 63.
Peltier, 39.

During the taking of the third ballot Peltier withdrew his name, most of his strength going to Meyer. After a vote of all the townships and wards had been read by the secretary and before the announcement of the general result had been made a dispute arose in regard to changing the vote of the Tenth ward, one of the delegates desiring to do so. Captain Smith and Will Niezer, representing opposing factions, got into an altercation of words, which soon became general, and, for half an hour, the wildest scene of confusion ever seen in a county convention in this city prevailed, which finally resulted in a motion being put to the convention that the delegate be allowed to change his vote, Judge Zollars proving himself master of the situation and preventing the convention from ending in a row. The roll of townships and wards was called and the vote resulted in an unanimous decision that the delegate could not change his vote.

The result of the ballot was then read as follows:

Edsall, 92.
Myers, 91.

Mr. Edsall was declared nominated and then for fifteen minutes such confusion ensued that business could not be proceeded with.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Finally quiet was restored and the chairman announced that the next thing in order would be the nomination of a candidate for county recorder. The names announced were: Louis Hazzard, Frank DeLagrange, Patrick Ryan, Geo. Fickel, Aaron Lachoy, all of this city, and W. A. Richelderfer, of Springfield township. The first ballot was taken and resulted:

Hazzard, 28½.
DeLagrange, 18½.
Ryan, 25.
Nickel, 17.
Richelderfer, 62.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. DeLagrange withdrew his name as a candidate.

There being no choice a second ballot was taken as follows:

Hazzard, 32.
Ryan, 61.
Richelderfer, 76.
Fickel, 14

It was now long past the dinner hour, 1:30 o'clock, and, without anything to appease their hunger, the delegates continued their work and the third ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

Reichelderfer, 88.
Ryan, 66.
Hazzard, 26.
Fickel 1.

Chairman Zollars, by his timely caution, quelled the usual shouts for the candidates and the fourth ballot was taken and resulted in the nomination of Mr. Reichelderfer, the vote being as follows:

Reichelderfer, 96.
Ryan, 65.
Hazzard, 29.

Mr. Ryan moved that the nomination be made unanimous and the motion was passed.

TREASURER.

The nominations for candidates for county treasurer were then made as follows: August Schnetiker, of New Haven; William Scott, of Lafayette township, and L. C. Hunter, of this city. The first ballot resulted:

Scott, 54½.
Schnitker, 35½.
Hunter, 93.

The result was in the nature of a surprise, and Mr. Hunter ran far ahead of the calculation of his friends, receiving the nomination on the first ballot.

SHERIFF.

The present sheriff, Edward Glassmeier, was unanimously renominated as the candidate for sheriff of the county.

CORONER.

The interesting contests ended with the nomination of treasurer and after that the proceedings of the convention were tame and of but little interest.

The candidates for coroner were Dr. M. Harrod and Dr. Kappel. The vote resulted:

Harrod, 126.
Kappel, 68.

SURVEYOR.

Mr. Chas. W. Brandstetter, of Pleasant township, was nominated for county surveyor by acclamation.

COMMISSIONERS.

The candidates for commissioner for the First district were Henry Dawkins and Celestian Gladieux, of Jefferson; Gottlieb Schaefer, of Milan, and Sylvanus Baker, of Monroe. The first ballot resulted: Dawkins, 15; Gladieux, 38; Schaefer, 31; Baker, 98. Mr. Baker was nominated.

The candidates for commissioners from the Second district were George Goeglein, of St. Joe; David McCrory, of Cedar Creek, and M. A. Ferguson, of Washington. The ballot resulted:

Goeglein, 51.
McCrory, 50.
Ferguson, 89½.

The second ballot resulting in the nomination of Mr. Ferguson, was as follows:

Ferguson, 103.
McCrory, 37.
Goeglein, 43.

Mr. J. H. Stellhorn was renominated for commissioner of the Third district by acclamation.

This completed the work of the convention and adjournment was then taken.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

Nine Companies of Militia Sent to the Coal Fields.

The Miners Interfere With Railway Traffic, Stopping all Coal Shipments From the West.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 2—At the governor's office this morning every one was in a state of expectancy. Although the first information given out at the executive office was to the effect that the militia would not be ordered out, at least today, the day was not far advanced when the aspect of affairs assumed a very serious phase. This was caused by the reports which were received from the Shelburn and Washington mining districts, which told of the determined stand the miners had taken to prevent the moving of coal trains in spite of the governor's warning. Governor Matthews and Adjutant General Robbins held frequent conferences by noon, and at a few minutes past 12 o'clock the governor decided to order out the militia. There are forty-four companies of available men, each having forty-five men. Nine companies, including one of artillery, will at once go to the scene of the trouble.

The governor, at noon, received a message from the sheriff of Daviess county stating that all hope of a settlement of the difficulty had been abandoned, the situation was more alarming and renewed his request for the troops. The adjutant general was ordered by the governor to call for nine companies. Four of them are from Indianapolis. A Gatling gun squad from this city was ordered. The governor declines to announce the names of the companies until later in the day. The route the troops will follow is a secret for the present, this plan being adopted to prevent an interception of the soldiers while on the way. The adjutant general at once began arranging for a special train to carry the troops from here. It is to leave as soon as in readiness. The aggregate number of soldiers is 450 men. A point for musing them that they may proceed to Cannelburg together, and many of the details, are left until later in the day.

WASHINGTON, Ind., June 2—The situation here as regards the striking coal miners is very serious. There are 500 miners now at Cannellburg, ten miles east of this city, and they have compelled confederates on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern to side track forty car loads of coal in transit from Cincinnati to St. Louis. They have derailed three cars, upset one and torn up the track of the switch on each side of the coal cars. Sheriff Lemig served injunction papers upon them, but no attention was paid to him. He then telegraphed the governor for troops. The Cannellburg miners are aided by miners from this city and Montgomery.

SHELBURN, Ind., June 2—The special train carrying Sheriff Mills and forty deputies, arrived here at 9:30 o'clock. The train was met at the depot by 200 strikers, who lined up on the platform and listened to the conciliatory remarks of the sheriff. He told the strikers he was there to enforce the law, but violence would not be used. Meanwhile the deputies remained inside the coaches. The sheriff and his deputies have returned to Sullivan without having gained the purpose of their visit. The strikers and their wives jeered them and as fast as pins could be placed in the train, they would be removed by the men and women.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, June 2—Information received from Wellston, within the hour, states that the miners have started to close down mines which have been operating in Jackson county, near Hamden. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train, No. 25, was stopped at Wellston last night. All the seals on the cars were broken and the train searched for coal. The road will take passenger and freight trains of the Portsmouth division on Monday unless there is a change for the better. One of the highest officials of the road states that the shop here will close and many trains be taken off if the present state of things continues.

PANA, Ill., June 2—Unless the railroad unions and brotherhoods of the roads hauling coal from the pits, which meet in Peoria tomorrow can be prevailed on to go on a strike the coal miners strike here is sure and all the men will go to work Monday. Representative miners left today for Peoria.

STILL RISING

Are the Waters of the Rivers on the Pacific Coast.

Farms Never Before Inundated are Now From Three to Six Feet Under Water.

TACOMA, Wash., June 2—Ninety-five miles of Northern Pacific track between Horse Plains, Mont., and Hope, Idaho, are under water. Definite flood news was received late last night on the arrival of the detained Northern Pacific overlands. Col. F. D. Hustis, the railroad builder, was a passenger. He says the water was still rising when the train left Hope. Hundreds of farms along Clarks Ford, never visited before, are now from four to six feet under water. Settlers rushed to the high lands, but hundreds of cattle and horses were drowned. Several bridges have been washed out. Overland traffic on the Great Northern is suspended on account of a great washout west of Great Falls, Mont. The Canadian Pacific yesterday began transferring passengers by steamers on the Fraser river from Ruby to Mission, a distance of sixty-five miles. Between these two points are many washouts.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 2—The Fraser river is still rising. When dark news came last night the flood during the day had gained another inch at Westminster, three inches at Mission and four inches at Langley. At Chilliwack the flood gained six inches, inundating a large area of land. The work of rescuing still continues, though nearly all of the imperilled settlers and as many of their cattle and horses as possible have now been carried to places of safety. Funds are being raised and provisions collected for the homeless settlers. The hot weather continues and a great depth of snow still remains in the mountains. There is every indication that the river will rise much higher. At Yale the flood rises through the canyon at the rate of ten miles an hour. There is little prospect of the railroads resuming for several days. Telegraphic communication is also shut off most of the time.

MASSILLON, Ohio, June 2—The storm, which ended last night, was the heaviest ever recorded by the signal service bureau at the summit of Pikes Peak. There is a season feet of snow on top of the mountain and it is a beautiful sight.

BENVER, Col., June 2—The mountain railroads have resumed sending out their through trains regularly, but some of the branch lines are still impassable. The Denver and Rio Grande trains for the west will not make use of the Veta pass route until damages are repaired in the Arkansas valley.

DURANGO, Mex., June 2—A cloud burst has occurred in the Sierra Madre mountains, about seventy miles south of here, and a camp of charcoal burners was washed away by the flood, which came raging down the mountain gulch. Ten charcoal burners were in the camp and all were drowned.

WHOLESALE SUICIDE.

Father, Mother and Four Children Take Poison.

A Convict Eats Lye Soap and Dies—A Blacksmith Becomes Despondent and Shoots His Wife.

BERLIN, June 2—Carl Seeger, a painter, with his wife and four children, committed suicide last night by taking cyanide of potassium, and the six unfortunate persons were found dead and a paper, signed by the whole family, showed that they had all consented to die by poison. The cause of their wholesale suicide was the fact that Seeger was without means on account of his failure to collect money due him for work done upon some new buildings.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 2—A peculiar case of suicide is given out by the authorities of the prison here in the death of James Murray, a convict, sentenced from Marion county for larceny. Murray resorted to all kinds of methods to avoid working. Last Monday he swallowed a large bar of lye soap. This he ate and was at once taken with spasms. He died a horrible death.

ST. LOUIS, June 2—Shortly after midnight this morning Mrs. Lizzie Lockner, a beautiful woman, was shot and killed by her husband, who escaped from the house after firing the fatal shot and had not been apprehended up to daylight. Lockner and his wife are both Hebrews. The murderer has been out of employment for some time and despondency over their poverty is thought to have been his reason for committing the terrible deed.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

They Meet in Convention and Nominate a Ticket.

Eight Delegates Selected to the State Convention at Indianapolis—County Central Committee.

The prohibitionists of Allen county met in convention in the circuit court room at the court house at 10:30 o'clock this morning. There was a very fair attendance but as most of the delegates did not think the convention was to be held until afternoon there was not the attendance there might have otherwise been.

Only preliminary work was done at the morning session.

The convention was called to order by Chairman Fowler, of the county central committee. James E. Graham, of the city, was chosen chairman of the convention, and J. H. Omo, of Maysville, secretary. After an address by the permanent chairman, it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to present names to the county convention for county offices and the following committee was selected by the chair: B. B. Fowler, J. W. Cromwell, city; J. M. Omo, Springfield township, and Messrs. Eagy, of Madison, and Hermen, of Sel River township.

A motion that a finance committee of three be appointed to raise money for campaign purposes was lost. The convention approved of B. B. Fowler, who was a delegate to the state meeting, pledging Allen county for $5 for state work, after which the convention adjourned until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON CONVENTION.

At 1 o'clock the convention again went into session. The committee appointed in the morning reported on a ticket and the following selection was made by the delegates:

State Senator—J. A. Omo.
Representatives—B. B. Fowler, Dr. E. A. Engle and James English.
Superior Judge—None.
Circuit Judge—None.
Prosecuting Attorney—None.
Clerk—H. C. Schrader.
Recorder—Thomas J. Twining.
Treasurer—S. K. Waterson.
Sheriff—W. S. Herrick.
Coroner, Dr. W. W. Ferguson.
Commissioner, First district, Nelson Whitern; Second district, Danforth Parker; Third district, E. Rauch.

The following delegates to the Congressional convention at Kendallville on June 21st were selected: Jas. E. Graham, E. J. Winch, Wm. Eagy, J. H. Omo, Danforth Parker, C. G. Waterson, Dr. A. Engle, J. H. Schrader.

After the selection of a county central committee the convention adjourned.

LOCAL LINES.

H. R. Hench will arrive in the city from Wabash and spend Sunday with his family.

At the coming bicycle meet in this city nothing but diamond prizes will be awarded.

Thirty-four births have been reported to the board of health during the month of May.

The remains of little Hazel May McGillan were yesterday shipped to Butler, Ohio, for interment.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George O. Yeager will be held at the Christian church tomorrow afternoon at 2o'clock. Interment at New Haven.

A. L. Randall and bicycle people have received a sanction from the L. A. W. racing board, to hold a two days' bicycle meet here July 5 and 7. This will undoubtedly be one of the largest meetings in the state and as it follows the state meeting at Richmond, a great many of the fastest men in the country will attend. Prizes amounting to $1,000 will be held out to the winning men.

By special request, Capt. Allen H. Dougall will repeat his lecture on Alaska, at the First Baptist church, on Thursday evening, June 7. With the aid of stereoptican views, Mr. Dougall will illustrate many of the places he visited while United States commissioner to Alaska, and the collection of geological specimens and curios that will be exhibited before commencement of entertainment, cannot but prove of great interest.

OPPORTUNITY.

Here is a Chance to Get a $125 Bicycle Free.

Hereafter the first thousand persons making $22 60 purchases of dry articles in my store, will be entitled to a chance in guessing the number of beans in a jar, (now in the show window.) The one coming the nearest may have the choice of any $125 Bicycle in my stock.

Remember you get full value for each purchase and the chance free. My prices are the lowest on cyclists supplies. Spaulding's base ball, lawn tennis and athletic goods of all kinds.

Every $2 50 purchase gets a guess

A. H. WITTE,
Arcade.

2 tf

The ladies of the Berry street M. E. church realized $15 from the spelling match entertainment given in the church on Friday evening for which they desire to return thanks to the patrons, and especially to the daily press for favors extended.

MRS. ARMY, Chairman
MISS NORRIS, Secretary.

J. D. Williams, expert accountant. Office: 83 East Main street.

A PERILOUS TRIP.

Ben Kelly Sets Out on an Expedition to the Mountains.

He Goes to Search for the Remains of George Colgate, the Missing Cook of the Carlin Party.

MISSOULA, Mont., June 2—Ben Kelly and party departed today for the middle fork of Clearwater, in the Bitter Root range, on a search which, if successful, will bear great importance on the doings of the notorious Carlin party, whose unfavorable trip last summer is still fresh in the minds of readers. They go to discover the bones of the unfortunate cook of the party, George Colgate, who was so cruelly abandoned by young Carlin on that memorable day in November last. Kelly proposes to find the remains if physical possibilities permit. Kelly will be remembered as the intrepid trapper whom the Carlin party found in the mountains, and whom they induced to pilot them to civilization under all manner of promises and assurance of future reward.

How Kelly was subsequently rewarded is not generally well known, and with this object in view of refuting the aspersions cast upon his character as a member of the ill-fated Carlin party he is making this trip. He proposes to find Colgate's bones or any trace which may lead to throw any light on the last and fatal moments of the unfortunate cook. Kelly claims to possess evidence which in time will exonerate him from any such connection as has been charged, hence his perilous trip into the mountains at the present time, which is conceded to be earlier by two months than any other therefore made to penetrate them.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Fort Wayne cycle club makes a run to Huntington tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Pettlitzer and little son are the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Pettlitzer.

Chas. Felske and wife and Jacob Gehring, of the Wabash shops, will spend their vacation at Butler, Ind.

All bills against the board of public works must be handed in on or before the first of every month and will be paid on the tenth.

Phil Dickinson has received the appointment of aide to the staff of the national commander of the G. A. R. Also aide to the staff of national commander of the Union Veteran Legion.

The board of public safety held a meeting this morning but transacted only routine business. No new appointments were made. The board intimated that already saloon keepers had begun to attempt to bribe the new men.

The announcement of the forthcoming marriage of Col. Joseph Griffith, of this city, and a handsome young lady from the southern part of the state comes in the nature of a surprise to those who know Colonel Griffith personally. The wedding will be quite romantic, as neither the bride nor groom have seen each other as yet.

Word has been received from Kansas City that Clifford Morgenthaler, now traveling for a Peoria, Ill., bicycle house, won second place in a race of fifty-six clerks. The race was over a ten mile course and Morgenthaler's time was 27:59. On July 1 Morgenthaler will start from Denver and ride on his wheel to Boston, Mass., passing through this city on route. He is riding in finer form than ever, and the Rouse-Hassard company, by whom he is employed are well pleased with his work.

Last evening the board of health was notified of a case of diphtheria at the St. Joseph hospital and Dr. Hotrick at once began to make an investigation. It was reported that the patient, a young lady, had been taken to the hospital by Dr. Marks. It was found, however, that the patient, although suffering from a severe sore throat, did not have diphtheria and she was allowed to remain at the institution. The health officers were very indignant at first to think a diphtheria patient should be taken to the hospital.

The tearing down of the old central engine house for the erection of the new Tri-State building removes another one of the old landmarks. The engine house was thirty-four years old, having been built in the summer of 1860. Shortly after its erection the other old engine house in the rear, on Clinton street, was torn down. When the central engine house was built G. D. Hard was chief of the volunteer fire department and for a long time the central was the only engine house in the city. The best of the brick will be used in the new building.

The first meeting of the committee appointed by Mayor Oakley to arrange for the Fort Wayne centennial celebration was held in the mayor's office night before last. Being to the unavoidable absence of Chas. McCulloch, one of the committee, no definite action was taken as to appointment of sub committees. The meeting, however, was an enthusiastic one and the project of a celebration freely discussed. Col. Robertson made the suggestion that the committee might raise a good sum from the sale of souvenir medals, struck for the occasion. The sentiment of the meeting was for a celebration worthy of the occasion. The organization for work among the committees will be somewhat after the style of the officers in charge of the world's fair work at Chicago. The next meeting will be held in the mayor's office one night next week.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MANDOLIN TEACHER.

CHAS. C. ALEXANDER,
TEACHER OF MANDOLIN,
54 East Washington Street.

ARCHITECT.

A. D. GODWAY,
ARCHITECT - AND - SUPERINTENDENT.
Office: 12 & 13 Schmidt Block.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

PHYSICIANS

ROBT. E. LIFES, M. D.,
Practice limited to diseases of the
Nervous System and Urinary Organs.
Office: corner Clay Hively Lime Block
Hours—9 to 12 a. m. 1 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. ALBERT E. BURGANDY
Practice limited to
EYE and EAR.
Telephone 48. Hours: 9 to 12 & 1 to 4 p. m.

G. W. BOWMAN, M. D.,
Homœopathic Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours for consultation, from 9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12. Office: No. 26 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Special attention paid to Chronic Diseases.

DR. S. B. HAYES.
Diseases of the Nose and Throat.
Office Hours, 7 to 9 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m.
7 to 8 p. m.
Office, No. 62 W. Berry St. Phone No. 63.

DR. B. [illegible]
[illegible] operations are to be carried out at my office, in the presence of two physicians.

DR. JOHN SEATON.
EYE AND EAR.
Office at Dwier Bros'. Drug Store.

DRUGGIST.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS.
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Sts. Phone 97

UNDERTAKERS & EMBALMERS

KERN & BLOOM,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
Telephone No. 805. 100 Calhoun Street

INSURANCE

JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Attorney at Law.
Abstractor of Titles.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans, Collection
Rental Agents.
Rooms 28 Bank Block. — Fort Wayne, Ind

S. G. LUMLEY,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Aveline House Block.

D. C. FISCHER,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, LOANS.
No. 23 East Berry street. Fort Wayne, Indiana

M. J. BOUDINAU,
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
Notary Public.
D. C. Fischer, 22 East Berry street.
Attorney and Notary Public.

BANKS

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $100,000. Surplus $25,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
THOS. MORRIS, President.
CHAS. H. JOHN, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
Capital and Surplus, $125,000.
Corner Main and Court Streets.
Oldest National Bank in Indiana. Interest allowed on time deposits. Money to loan on good security, per amount of $25 to $50 for 3, 4, 5 years.
JOHN H. HOAGLAND, President.
JOHN H. HOAGLAND, Cashier.

White National Bank

Capital & Surplus, $320,000.

Pays 5 per cent interest per annum on time deposits.

Safe deposit boxes for rent at $5 per annum.

Pennsylvania Lines.

TWO TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
Trains direct from Pennsylvania Station, New Jersey Ferry.

Eastbound.	Westbound.
7 20 a. m.	2 50 a. m.
7 50 a. m.	9 20 a. m.
3 40 p. m.	11 00 a. m.
7 25 p. m.	11 00 p. m.
12 25 a. m. (Sleeper)	4 00 p. m.
1 [illegible] p. m. (Fast Line)	5 [illegible] p. m.
10 [illegible] p. m. (Sleeper)	2 [illegible] a. m.

Sleeping Cars, Dining Cars, Parlor Cars.
For information, address agent at Fort Wayne, Ind.
J. M. PAYNTER, A. G. P. A., Chicago.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Pittsburgh.

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers.
TIME TABLE.
Schedule of May 16, 1894.

GOING EAST.	Departure.
Mail and Express, Detroit Local, daily	7 [illegible] a m
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 15 p m
Atlantic Express, daily	7 [illegible] p m
Local Freight	4 00 a m
Lafayette Accommodation, Sundays except Sundays	11 [illegible]

GOING WEST.

	Departure.
Pacific Express, daily	12 [illegible] a m
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 [illegible] a m
Chicago Express, except Sunday	12 [illegible] p m
St. Louis Limited, daily	8 [illegible] p m

INDIANAPOLIS TIME CARD.

Lv Fort Wayne	Ar Indianapolis
4 [illegible] a m	9 [illegible] a m
3 [illegible] p m	4 [illegible] p m
3 [illegible] p m	4 [illegible] p m
10 [illegible] p m	4 [illegible] a m
Lv Indianapolis	Ar Fort Wayne
7 [illegible] a m	1 [illegible] a m
12 [illegible] p m	7 [illegible] a m
4 [illegible] p m	9 [illegible] a m

Through New York Pullman Sleepers, Indianapolis to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, without change.
Pullman Sleepers and Dining Cars for Chicago and Kansas City without change.
For rates, time tables and other information address
H. M. PAYNTER, Agent, Fort Wayne Ind.
F. R. DAVIS, G. P. A., St. Louis.

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
Ng Grand Rapids and Saginaw.
From Richmond.
EAST BOUND.
Ng Richmond and Saginaw.
From Richmond.
All trains run by Central Time.
LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
TIME TABLE AT FORT WAYNE, IND.
EASTWARD.

	Leave.
No. 22 Day Express	12 [illegible] a m
No. 26 Fast Mail	3 [illegible] a m
No. 24 Detroit & Buffalo Express	3 [illegible] p m
WESTWARD.	
No. 23 Day Express	12 [illegible] p m
No. 25 Fast Mail	3 [illegible] p m
No. 21 Detroit & Chicago Express	11 [illegible] p m
No. 7 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 [illegible] a m

NICKEL PLATE.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Ars.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	7.20 am	7.25 am
Cleveland Mail	12.45 pm	1.00 pm
Eastern Express	7.50 pm	8.00 pm
Local Freight	6.00 am	10.00 am
WEST.		
Chicago Express	12.40 am	12.50 am
Chicago Mail	3.45 pm	4.00 pm
Western Express	7.30 pm	7.35 pm
Local Freight	3.00 pm	5.00 pm

Daily. Half-speed Sunday. Through Buffet sleeping cars to Buffalo, Chicago, New York and Boston. Through tickets to all points in the United States and Canada. Baggage checked to destination.
M. C. BAKER, Passenger Agent.
Depot, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. W. & L. E. & L. S. & W.

BOUND SOUTH—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.	
No. 16 Express	11 [illegible] am
No. 18 Mail	3 [illegible] pm
No. 120 Local	4 [illegible] pm
BOUND NORTH—LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.	
No. 15 Express	12 [illegible] pm
No. 17 Mail	9 [illegible] am
No. 119 Local	8 [illegible] am

Daily except Sunday. "Daily.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. H. RACHETT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2 1894.

The democracy of the county had grand weather for their convention today.

The new seventeen-star locomotives may be expected to arrive with all modern improvements. At least they'll come up to date.

The physicians of Senator Gorman have explained upon him absolute rest for at least two weeks. It seems that his war against the administration has proven too much for his tariffism.

THE SENTINEL is in receipt of a letter from a subscriber offering some suggestions in regard to beautifying and adorning the grounds around the City hospital and providing out-door seats for patients and also the erection of verandas. He advocates the raising of a fund for this purpose by the giving of a concert by home talent, and refers in praiseworthy terms to the donations already made the institution by Mr. Henry Williams and others.

The continuance of the coal strike is becoming a matter of serious import, and there is more talk of a conference of the several governors of the states interested, with a view to arbitration. The coal operators themselves have the power to settle the difficulty by giving the miners living wages, and they alone are responsible for the troubles now attending the strike. They have piled up colossal fortunes at the expense of their workmen.

SENATOR TILLMAN introduced a jokes resolution Thursday declaring that it is no longer in the interest of the United States to continue the treaty ratified with Hawaii last April and that notice shall be given to the company that the treaty shall expire at the end of six months, the term prescribed in its text to precede publication by either signer. The immediate cause of the introduction of the resolution is refusal by Russia to permit American citizens of Hebrew faith to travel or sojourn in that country.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH is serving notice on all corporations which employed the collection of taxes until the course passed upon the cases, that on June 7 he will move the supreme court for a dissolution of the order of injunction. The attorney general says it is important that the state be advised as to when the companies expect to pay their taxes under the decision of the United States supreme court, in the event of an unreasonable delay. Mr. Smith says he will take steps that will test protect the interests of the state.

PROFESSOR HOUSE, the noted weather prophet, gives his predictions for the month of June as follows: June 1-2 the cold brings new moon and the center of a storm period. By that date a very warm wave will be well advanced from the west, and storm conditions of ranked energy will be in sight to all who read general indications. Watch all storms between 2d and 6th. A cool dash will follow them. On and touch up the 8th and 10th. It will grow warm again, and a series of local rains, thunder and wind storms will follow each other daily for several days. From the 14th to 17th is a regular period with a mercury copious central on the 16th. Many showers must be expected all along here, with dangerous storms the 20th and 21st are centers of disturbances excited by Mercury, Venus and the Solstice crises. Hard storms with hail and much lightning, followed by unseasonable cold. From 24th to 26th falls a storm period that will bring threatening blister, with some severe storms.

HON. A. P. EDGERTON delivered an address on Memorial day at Hicksville, Ohio. During the address he touched politics as follows: "Every man who becomes a candidate for office voluntarily submits his reputation to the ordeal of a public examination. Surely if any vote is expected in favor of any individual, it is my duty to myself and the community to inquire what are his qualifications; what his morals. Is he entitled to public confidence? What are his pretensions to virtue and integrity? What is his character? What are the evidences on which it is founded? Character and general conduct are correlative—know both. Yet low citizens, permit me to say that the greatest duty you owe to each other and to the community is to study to know who and what manner of man is every candidate for office. Because he wants to ride, plunder or steal, strength is no claim to be trusted in the capital. Do you not, your friends want him to serve you in your interests, or will you permit him to serve himself in his own?"

There was a field for the sugar fiat in this country if chicks and factory men will only let the farmer have concrete from the beginning of it to pay him for raising it. In 1891 we imported in great quantities of sugar over 1890. A million and a half pound would be required to make the sugar used in Europe and the United States. The business is well ready, we say, in the last instance, and the fact remains will succeed in all or some portions of this country. If the farmer can be convinced it will pay to raise it, that is all that is needed.

WHEN the little emperor of Germany opened a bag of gold with his own hand and let the chickens out on card day, would not he be scared before their lines in a frightful but modern and sharp fire could be in the opening, the incident was characteristic by a daughter over the change in Bismarck Williams had done among the people. How Poor will the German people allow the workers to be substantially controlled by Lord Chancellor?

The new fast steamer will see a ship sail from the great lakes to the Mississippi river, another from Lake Erie to the Ohio river and a third from Lake Ontario to the Hudson river. In 10 years we shall have a ship canal across Nicaragua.

"PAT, DON'T YOU REMEMBERME and let them alone," cries Professor Sylvester Poppcom, and the country school kid cry.

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

The Magnificent New Book of Rev. Stephen A. Northrop.

Giving the Opinions of the World's Greatest Thinkers and Leaders of Christ and the Bible.

The new book of Rev. Stephen A. Northrop, the pastor of the First Baptist church, of this city, entitled "A Cloud of Witnesses," has just been issued from the press of C. J. Krehbiel & Co., of Cincinnati, O., by the Mason Long publishing company and a copy of it placed in our hands for examination.

It is a book upon which Pastor Northrop has been engaged for several years, and in placing it before the public he has the satisfaction of knowing that it will have no competitor whatever, for it is the only publication of the kind in the world, and this fact alone is destined to make it the most popular selling book of the century, for it meets a need that no other publication has done.

It is an exhaustive and unprecedented collection of biographic and autographic opinions of Christ and the Bible from nearly eight hundred of the greatest men of the world, representing every profession, except the clerical and theological, and giving the authority of each testimonial. These testimonies were obtained by the author during years of painstaking research in city, national and university libraries and by personal correspondence with the distinguished men of both continents, and never before, we dare say, has such a contribution of talent been represented between the lids of any publication either in ancient or modern times.

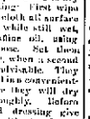
Authentic in every particular, it holds up Christ and the Bible from a layman's standpoint, and gives, in the words of these great men of the centuries, what each one thinks of the author of Christianity—men whose names are engraved in history as the leaders of human thought—and he it said that they all lift their voices and their pens in praise of the world's Savior. It is a book that dissipates the doubt, so often expressed, that the world's greatest thinkers and representative men are not in open sympathy with the religion of the Bible, and, containing nothing denominational whatever, it will be a valuable weapon for church workers in pulpit and pew to use in relation of three opinions coming from unbelievers.

This valuable and magnificent volume consists of more than six hundred pages, printed on the finest of paper and is elegantly illustrated with the portraits of the men whose opinions are given, together with other fine engravings, making it an ornamental work for any library and one that will prove a favorite with all classes.

Rev. Northrop is to be congratulated for having added such a gem to the literature of the nation and the world and it will be the crowning work of his busy and useful life, for long after he shall have passed away "A Cloud of Witnesses" will live to champion the cause of Christ, and by its pages to carry conviction to all of the divinity of the world's Redeemer.

A Versatile Preacher.

REV. W. W. WALKER, now living in Virginia, but formerly pastor of a large Methodist church in Baltimore, is a very versatile man. Besides being an unusually eloquent minister, he is a graduate of medicine, a lawyer and a farmer. He devotes but little time now to his functions as a minister. He does not practice medicine, but devotes the most of his time to cultivating his farm. Occasionally he takes part in a big lawsuit for some client and often appears on the stump for democratic principles in a campaign.



To Satisfy Self Pride.

It is claimed that the following treatment will make pliable the stiff shoes that have been put aside to dry after a thorough wetting: First wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface water and mud, then, while still wet, rub well with the pawnbroker's friend, flannel for the purpose. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatment with oil is advisable. They may then be deposited in a convenient dry warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid dressing give them a final rubbing with the flannel still lightly dampened with paraffine and the boots will be soft and flexible as new and not be very little affected by their bath in the rain.

Hope Springs Eternal, Etc.

An old maid at least seventy years of age was helped into a chair in the office of a New York police justice. She was very much excited.

"Do I understand you to say that you think your pocket was picked by a gentleman who was alongside of you in a third avenue car?"

"Yes, I'm sure of it. He squeezed me up in the corner so that I could scarcely breathe, and he kept sidling at me, and smiling at me as if he knew me."

"Why did you permit him to do that. Why did you not complain to the conductor?" asked the justice.

"I—I—"

"Did with it?"

"I thought perhaps he was—he was—"

"Was what?"

"Going to propose to me."—Texas Siftings.

Varieties of Potatoes.

The potato so long a staple food, has developed almost innumerable varieties. Forty are easily distinguishable, but there are many others with slight and almost imperceptible differences. There are sixteen varieties of the white potato in America, eighteen in Germany, twenty-six in Great Britain and thirty-two in France.

A Reasonable Reason.

Prisoner—If ye plase, y'r anner, th' word John to admaye me pint of ye'l guilty," an' put in a plea of "guilty."

Judge—Then why didn't you plead "guilty" in the first place and save all this trouble?

Prisoner—Sure, y'r anner, th' hat got heard the evidence.

SUNDAY SERMONS.

Where and When They Will be Preached.

The Services Announced by the Pastors of the Different Churches for Tomorrow.

St. Andrew's Mission Sunday school, on Shawnee avenue 3 p. m.

Dr. Talmage has a strong sermon in today's issue. It was delivered in San Francisco.

Come with a friend to the Christian chapel tomorrow morning and evening. F. J. Hice pastor.

At the Bethany Presbyterian church Rev. Davies will preach morning and evening. All invited.

Preaching service, 2 p. m., Sabbath school, 3 p. m., at O. P. church in South Lafayette school house.

Tabernacle chapel, Fourth Wayne—Rev. E. A. Schlamann preaches at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m.

Pastor Northrop has returned from Saratoga. Will be glad to meet the multitude at the Tabernacle. Thrice welcome.

Regular services tomorrow at the Central Christian church on Harrison street at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Third Presbyterian church: Preaching by the pastor, J. M. Boger, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 11:30 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, pastor—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m.

South Congregational church—Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Joseph Kerr, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Evangelical Association, corner of Clinton and Holman streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.

The city department Y. M. C. A. will join with the school department in jubilee service at 3:30 o'clock, consequently there will be no services held at the city department building.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner West Washington and Fulton streets. Services Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. No evening service. Sunday school at 2 p. m.

R. R. Dapp, V. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. A "Jubilee meeting" will be held, in which the two departments will unite. Address by the Rev. A. W. Ballinger. Everybody invited.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner of West Berry and Fulton streets, Rev. A. W. Seabrease rector—Services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; holy communion at 10:45 service. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.

A hearty welcome to the services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church. The pastor, D. N. Partridge, will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Special sermon in the evening to young men.

First U. B. church, corner of Lewis and Harrison streets, A. W. Ballinger, pastor.—Sabbath school, at 9 a. m.; preaching, at 10:15 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45 p. m. All are cordially invited.

At Plymouth Congregational church, communion and reception of members at 10:30. Evening popular service at 7:30, theme, "Shall Your Colored Girls." Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. Welcome. Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor.

Christ's Lutheran church, (English), every Sabbath at the City Y. M. C. A. hall. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; regular services at 10:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:45 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Nelson, pastor. Come.

Trinity M. E. church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; subject: "The Perfect Life." Devotional service of Epworth League 6:45 p. m. Song and praise service and sermon at 7:30 p. m. All heartily welcome.

Berry Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Class at 9:30 a. m.; Sunday school, at 2:15 p. m.; Junior League, 3:30 p. m.; Epworth league at 7 p. m., preaching by the pastor, M. S. Mahan, at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. A cordial invitation to all.

Services at St. Paul M. E. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 1:30 p. m. Epworth League devotional at 7 p. m., led by Mr. Somer Cutler. A cordial invitation to all. Rev. Paschall, pastor.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Hale, of Dayton, O., will preach at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock. Spring of the corner stone at 2 p. m. Addresses by Rev. Dr. D. Van Horn, of Tiffin, O., Dr. Hale, and resident pastors. Evening sermon by Dr. Van Horn. The readers of THE SENTINEL are invited to these services. A. E. Zartman pastor.

At the Westminster church, (formerly Second Presbyterian), there will be no morning sermon. At 7 p. m. a short address will be given by Rev. M. M. Lawson, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lima, Ind. Nov. Lawson will also preach in the morning at 10:30. Junior Endeavor at 3:45 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

The Free Methodist church will be reopened tomorrow, having been closed two weeks for repairs. It has been thoroughly repaired, painted and carpeted. At 10:30 there will be a reproduction of one of John Wesley's sermons, and at 7:45 p. m. a historical epitome of the church will be given. All the old friends of the church, and as many new ones as can come, will be made welcome. Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.

FOR SALE.
Cottage at Rome City.

The Harmon cottage on the north side, known as the Westminster Cottage, with furniture and good boat.

For information call at Westminster Seminary. 2 w o d 4t

BRIGHT, PLUMP AND ROSY.

Which is the Condition People Should and May Be.

BUT ALAS! MANY ARE NOT.

If You are Not as You Could Wish, it Will Pay You to Read the Valuable Truths That Follow.

If you are getting thin you are sick, though you may not know it.

If you are losing weight steadily, there is something wrong about you that needs looking to.

If you have always been thin, it doesn't follow that you are sick, but that you might be healthier.

You might be fat and plump, and strong and hearty.

You cannot be strong if you're thin.

Thinness isn't necessarily a sign of sickness (unless you commence to get thin and keep getting thinner) but it's a sign that you are in danger of being sick. It's a sign that if you get sick it may be hard for you to get well; that the least chill may cause a cold, the least cold becomes something worse. A sign that out of a small ailment may come real, chronic, serious, disease, consumption, rickets or scrofula, and many other sad diseases, which might have been prevented by healthy fatness.

Try, then, to be healthy and fat. It's not difficult. If you know how, the trying is both easy and pleasant.

In a few words, getting fat consists in eating proper food, food that contains the proper nourishment, food that digests easily.

Tell a few years ago, doctors, as well as ordinary people, had a great many funny notions about the stomach, about how food was digested, and point blank that because it after it was digested.

No one knew any better; no one had studied right. Not until some eminent men gave the subject their special attention, and we get any real knowledge.

Now, people (and many doctors) still think that everything you take into your mouth is digested in you stomach. This is wrong.

The only foods that are directly digested in the stomach are the albumens, and these, while important, are, if anything, the least important of the foods we digest.

To understand how to get fat, you must try to remember the following explanations.

All the foods we eat belong to one of the four following divisions:

1. The Starches.
2. The Fats.
3. The Albumens.
4. The Salts.

The salts undergo no digestion at all, so we will not speak of them further.

The starches and the fat of the body are sometimes called fuel foods, because they supply our energy, our motive power. We burn them up in our daily life as the engine burns coal or fat is our reserve fuel. The starches, and the fats, are composed of the albumens and, make no fat.

The albumens are used in our body for the repair of worn out tissue, of which a small portion goes to waste every day.

The starches, then, form the fuel for our engine, the albumens repair the wear of the machinery. With a good diet we need more fuel than repair material.

So unless you do hard labor, you need little albumen but always plenty of starch.

This people often have better appetites than fat people, many even eat more; but still they don't get fat. What is the reason?

The reason is generally bad digestion. Indigestion has of late years been proved to be the cause of a great proportion of all our diseases.

Indigestion can be cured without drugs, by eating proper food properly. Curing indigestion means getting normal fat.

You probably know what foods contain starch. If you want to get fat, these are the foods to eat.

If you want to know what foods to eat, consult your palate. Do you like it? Does it agree with you?

If not, don't eat it.

The old idea was, that to get fat you must eat fat. Fat meats, fat oils, cod liver oil. This is wrong.

Starchy food will make you fatter than oily foods. You could live with out oily foods altogether, if you wished.

Starchy foods are generally more easily digested than oily foods, hence are better for people who wish to get fat. If people are too fat they should not eat starchy foods. All doctors admit this.

Paskola is a starchy food. Its use will enable you to get fat, when all the starch and fat foods you eat do not help you. The reason for this is that it is already digested before you take it.

Paskola cures your digestive organs from having to work. When it reaches the intestines it is absorbed at once.

We add that getting fat consisted in eating proper food, food that would digest easily.

Paskola is that food.

For a third person, the certainty of getting fat depends almost entirely upon Paskola.

Most people real enough in their daily meals to become fat, but the fattening food is not digested. It merely passes through the system. Thin people can see why it is they need a food that is already digested.

The old doctors told their patients if they suffered from dyspepsia, that drugs could cure them; that drugs would help them to get fat.

Even now many of them recommend pepsin and cod liver oil.

Pepsin won't digest starches or fats. It only digests albumen (lean meat, white of eggs, cheese, etc.)

Albumens are not fattening. If they don't agree with you, don't eat too much of them. Then you won't need pepsin.

Modern science has discovered that starchy food is the food for thin people. Paskola is the outcome of the most modern discoveries of modern science. It is the best starch food. It is composed of the finest and most nourishing flours, artificially digested.

Paskola is pleasant to the taste. No cooking or other preparation is necessary. It contains no drugs or medicine. It has simply been digested by being treated with the substances which, in a healthy man, are used by nature to digest starch foods.

Paskola is nothing but natural food. Consumption is waiting away and losing flesh. It is but one of the many diseases we suffer from, caused by bad digestion.

Bad digestion can be cured, the consumptive can gain flesh and strength, and this will help the doctor to cure the disease.

The way to do it is for the consumptive to take Paskola. Paskola will make anyone fat, even a consumptive.

Fatness, happiness and health. They all go together. How seldom do we see a fat unhappy person!

On the other hand the unhappy thin people, the dyspeptic, the consumptive, the nervous invalid. Why can they not all be fat? They will look so different. They would look so different. They could be fat if they tried. They could even be well if they tried.

The way to get well would be to get fat; the way to get fat would be to take Paskola.

Paskola is for sale by all reputable druggists.

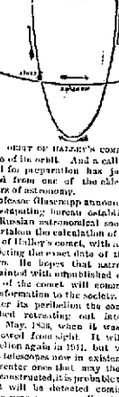
A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Read St., N. Y. City.

BIG COMET IN SIGHT.

NOW SWISHING A TAIL HALF WAY TO THE MOON.

Still 2,500,000,000 Miles Off—Has Stars About 1914, but Astronomers All Over the World Are Already Discussing It.

ALLEY'S COMET is coming. Inclose the comet which in the year 1908 made a celestial splendor over the Norman Conquest and set nerves inspiring in. It was commemorated by the hand of Queen Matilda in the Bayeux tapestry; the comet that in 1456, the year of the battle of Belgrade, scared the Turk and Christian alike and was anathematized by a bull from the pope; the comet whose strange semblance form still chilled the marrow of the ignorant and superstitious at its latest return in 1835. It is yet far away, but the eye of science sees it already within the orbit of Neptune, rushing sunward and earthward with constantly increasing velocity as it falls along the steep



ORBIT OF HALLEY'S COMET.

curve of its orbit. And a call to arms, a call for preparation, has just been issued from one of the chief watch towers of astronomy.

Professor Glasenapp announces that the astronomic bureau established by the Russian astronomical society has undertaken the calculation of the true path of Halley's comet, with a view to predicting the exact time of its next return. He hopes that astronomers acquainted with established observations of the comet will communicate the information to the society.

After its perihelion the comet was watched retreating out into space until May, 1836, when it was finally swallowed from sight. It will be its perihelion again in 1911, but with the great telescopes now in existence, and the greater zeal that has been constructed, it is probable that the comet will be detected coming sunward a year or more earlier than that. The fact that the labor of computing the precise time of its return is already about to begin gives assurance that it is not true it will not be a question of two or more days, but rather of how many hours, or even minutes, the calculations will be to error.

COMING EXCURSIONS.

June 5—Sons of Columbus, Rome City.

June 7—Literary society of St. John's church, Rome City.

June 8—High school, Rome City.

June 11—Macabees to Eau Reno Lake, Hillsdale, Mich.

June 12—Sunday society of Zion's Lutheran church, Rome City.

June 17—Fort Wayne Grays, Rome City.

June 18—Grace Reformed church, Rome City.

June 19—Summit City lodge, No. 36, A. O. U. W., Rome City.

June 19—Westminster church, Rome City.

June 19—Fort Wayne Rifles, Rome City.

June 20—Young people of the Lutheran churches, Rome City.

June 21—M. F. P. club, Rome City.

June 22—Young People's society of St. John's Reformed church, Rome City.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 3.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xii. 1-14—Memory Verses, 13, 14—Golden Text, 1 Cor. v. 7—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "And the Lord spake unto Moses and Aaron in the land of Egypt, saying:" The command of the Lord to Pharaoh through Moses and Aaron to let Israel go is revoked from Pharaoh the reply, "I know not the Lord; neither will I let Israel go" (Ex. v. 2). Consequently plagues after plagues visited upon Pharaoh and his people, if perchance he might listen to Jehovah-Jesus, who His command to let Israel, His firstborn, go and thus escape the fate of Egypt's firstborn (Ex. iv. 22, 23), but all was in vain, and the "sovereignty" (Ex. xi. 1) had to come before Israel could go free. Today a lesson tells of that doubtful night in Egypt.

2. "This month shall be unto you the beginning of months. It shall be the first month of the year to you." It was the seventh month of the civil year which was now first made to be the first month of the year to them. It was the beginning of their national existence and was associated with redemption by blood. There is no life to any sinner—he has not begun to live until he has been redeemed by the precious blood of the Lamb (John v. 24).

3. "In the tenth day of this month they shall take to them every man a lamb, according to the house of their fathers, a lamb for an house." At least two suggestions are here. That each one for himself must take to him lambs—not just each one for himself must receive Christ, existing in a lamb for each family—the family's pleasure in saving lamb slain. Think of Noah, Rahab, Lydia, the jailer and their household (Gen. vii. 1; Joshua ii. 18; Acts xvi. 15, 30).

4. "And if the household be too little for the lamb, let him and his neighbor next unto his house take it according to the number of the souls." There was no refuse even to the poor—Holiday of the lamb being too small for a household. There never was lack or failure on God's part. Failure is always on our part, not on God's.

5. "Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year. You shall take it out from the sheep or from the goats." See also the burnt offering, peace offering, sin and trespass offerings (Lev. i. 3; iii. 1; iv. 3; v. 15—every offering had to be without blemish. It was never a question of the offerer's fitness, for he was never fit, but if the offering was without blemish it was accepted for him (Lev. i. 4, 10—the antitype and application in 1 Pet. i. 18, 19, and recommendations in Eph. i. 6, 7).

6. "And you shall keep it up until the fourteenth day of the same month, and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening." As (1, 11, 29) says, every one was the head of a division of the whole assembly, so that virtually there was only one assembly and one sacrifice. The Lamb slain and eaten typifies a member of Christ, who was "crucified, buried, rose, ascended, and is now inspiring in us." Let, therefore, the blood of the Lamb be upon us, upon us (Heb. ix. 11, 12, 24) before the wrath falls on us.

7. "And they shall take of the blood and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper doorpost of the house wherein they shall eat it." Not only the outward profession, but understanding, for the blood must not be trampled on. The first and typical blood was to be on the outside of the house; then being safe by the food we are to eat the Lamb, as Jesus said, "He that eateth me, even he shall live by me" (John vi. 57). The blood speaks of safety, and eating the Lamb is suggestive of life and fellowship.

8. "And they shall eat the flesh in that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it." The fire and the bitter herbs are suggestive of the suffering for us and spoil of our sins, and of our suffering with Him, as in Heb. i. 2, "Unto you it is given in the behalf of Christ not only to believe on Him, but also to suffer for His sake." See also John xvi. 33; Col. i. 24; 1 Pet. iv. 12, 13.

9. "Eat not of it raw, nor sodden at all with water, but roast with fire; his head with his legs and with the purtenance thereof." The fire of wrath on account of sin could only be illustrated by the fire (Ps. lxxxix. 46). We are apt to make light of the wrath of God, but the Scriptures are very plain and clear upon it. Consider Gethsemane and Calvary and see what it cost God to make a way of escape. See 1 Thess. i. 10; John iii. 36; Heb. x. 26, 27. Blood and legs speak to us of life and thought and moral life, all of which in Him was perfect.

10. "And you shall let nothing of it remain until the morning; and that which remaineth of it till the morning you shall burn with fire." Compare chapter xxiii. 18. The lesson seems to be that of fellowship in temporarily linked with the sacrifice. There must be nothing left for the communion apart from the blood of the Lamb.

11. "And thus shall ye eat it." The girded loins, the shod feet, the staff in hand, all indicated a readiness for instant departure. "Ye were redeemed, regarded, expectant, going home. Our inheritance is filled up; the loins of your mind, be sober and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ."

12. "For I will pass through the land of Egypt this night and will smite all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, both man and beast." The time of Israel's redemption and of judgment upon her oppressors had come. It is coming again in greater degree than ever before, and it is for us the deliverance from Egypt, that the former shall not come to mind. It will be the night of Israel's redemption and the hour of recompenses for the controversy of Zion (Isa. xxxiv. 8; Isa. lxiii. 4, and see also Jer. xxx. 16, 17; Ezek. xxxviii. 18).

13. "And the blood shall be to you for a token upon the houses where ye are, and when I see the blood I will pass over you, and the plague shall not be upon you to destroy you when I smite the land of Egypt." Israel's safety was not in their faith, but in the blood. Faith is only tests the truth in regard of their security.

14. "And this day shall to unto you for a memorial, and ye shall keep it a feast to the Lord throughout your generations." It was the Lord's passover to be kept unto Him, forever. Compare Deuteronomy xvi. 1. Jesus' passover, with the Lord left out (John xiii. 1). Let us take heed lest the Lord's supper, which we have passover, become a mere form, with no longing for His return (1 Cor. xi. 26).

Don't fail to attend Mr. Dougall's lecture at the Baptist church Thursday evening, June 7, if you wish to hear the facts about the people, the climate and the gold mines of Alaska—the strangest Indian views illustrating the icebergs, the mountain scenery and "The Mid night Sun in Glacier Bay" are worth many times the price of admission, which, for this occasion, has been placed at 10 cents.

Have your Portfolios bound at THE SENTINEL office. Samples can be seen at the office. tf

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For The Skin, Scalp, And Complexion.
The result of 10 years' practical experience of a Skin Specialist.
For Sale Everywhere. 25 Cents.

ON LABOR'S WHEEL.

Paine's Celery Compound Now Better Than a Vacation Later.

"I simply can't stop," says the tired business man and the worn out mother. "But nervous prostration stares you in the face."

"I dare not think of being sick. My children and babies and husband depend on me every hour in the day," reply those women on the verge of breaking down. "A month's absence would ruin my business," says the hard-worked business man.

When the nerves and organs of the body are soundly nourished and the waste products quickly get rid of a the incendiary amount of hard work can be done without injury. It is when the nervous tissues are used up faster than they are repaired that brain, nerve, and vital organs suffer, cry out with neuralgia, rheumatism, heart trouble, nervous dyspepsia and finally break down. Paine's Celery compound is doing a world of good for such weak, nervous people, whose brain and body are overtaxed, but who may yet be saved from nervous prostration and disease of the liver, kidneys and stomach by this great strength giver and blood and nerve invigorator.

The first bottle of Paine's celery compound begins at once to clear the impure blood, to supply universal for growth to worn out nerves and to millions of tiny cells of nervous substance through the brain and spinal column. This marvelous blood and nerve remedy lays the foundation for health deeply and permanently. Hale, pale, cadaverous persons grow steadily heavier, and stronger, and their faces lose the signs of sickness and dispondency.

To counteract the effects of protracted bodily and mental strain, Paine's celery compound was first prepared by the eminent Dartmouth professor, Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D. Physicians of the highest standing use and prescribe it to give strength to weak mothers and to supply abundant nutrition to the rapidly growing nerves and tissues of children.

Now, highly vitalized blood, pure and rich in elements of growth is sent through the entire substance of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, and rouses them to brisker action, removes fibrous ones, jaundice, and indigestion, and thoroughly purifies the system of harmful, poisonous matters that cause disease. The nerves are rapidly built up and work again without confusion, thus bringing all the important organs

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

BILL ON THE BORDER.

NYE RIDES THROUGH THE I. T. AND SEES THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

There Is a Joke to This Which Will Appear Later On—He Dopes Cattle Ties and Learns All About It Afterward—The Popular Outlaw.

[Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.]

ON THE BORDER.

The blast without is screaming and yelling, and the air is filled with grit that cuts the face keenly and destroys the smooth surface of the glass fronts in the mercantile emporiums.

It is the wreckage of the tail of a busted boom. The gay butterfly of fortune has moved away, and here lie the cutting cheapies—shoddy, half built, scaly, clubby siding, overdone, yet only half baked, full of metropolitan imitations, conceive women in imitation sealskins and flashing rhinestones. Slowly as every breath Gold rings and solid hands big diamonds in tobacco spattered short frontz, dyed mustaches and white cuneiform evening ties on the street here white

THE TOWN COWBOY.

over red, rusty, trodden down congress shoes; red necked cowboys, with French heels, leather pantles and profanity, clay beds, hair, goiters, teeth, loose shoulder blades, runs, freckles, angry old plugs infected cigars, white eyes, club sided, irresolute; the coyote, the town cowboy—all the same to the wolf, but the clamorous deadbeat, who ornaments the loitering porch of the Live and Let Live saloon.

Today we came on the Santa Fe road from Arkansas City to Winfield. There was an Arkansas family consisting of a mother and 11 children. The mother had been allotted and was a little crazy. She had a bonnet made of a basket of pulp. I forgot to say that the father was with them, but he did not seem to cut any figure aside from making the 11 children legitimate.

There were two Indians on board who looked down on these people with silent, but merited contempt. They were better dressed, better mannered and better filled with brains. The father held a child over 30 miles because he was too lazy to put it down. The mother had been allotted and wore a pink sunbonnet. Nine of the children had been weaned, and the old man could also eat solid food, sit up and take notice.

I somewhat refused to receive a letter last week from my agent at Chicago in reference to the loss of some property in a suburb of Chicago. A year ago I got a number of lots there and the representation of a man who seemed to be a lonely character. I met him in Cincinnati one night, where he asked me for complimentary tickets to one involved show. I asked him with charming naivete how many lots he would give me for the tickets, for he had told me of his Indiana addition to Chicago. He finally sold me a block, taking the net receipts for the evening as payment.

On reason I thought was that the improvements he had made seemed to me worth the price, for each block had now sidewalks, etc. Last week a letter informed me that my sidewalks had been destroyed by a prairie fire.

I was thunderstruck, for I had thought the lots to be near the auditorium. In fact, the gentleman who sold them to me said that they were within sight of that building.

Oh, how I hate to be betrayed that way by a total stranger!

I was intending to build there a modest little cot and then have a quiet place where I could live when I visit Chicago instead of paying Mr. Bemis $1 per day for a suite of rooms at the Hotel Bonifacio, but I am told now that if I lived there my nearest relative would be the Valparaiso Indian, so I have given it up.

Oh, how bitterly I referred to that man when I began to see his into nature! I should hold him, of course, if I could, core to buy farm property in Indiana. He knew that perfectly well, and whom he lost my friendship.

The ground, too, is wet—real wet. Another man told me so. He knew it was wet, too, but he did not tell me honestly, although I told him that I wanted to know all about it before I bought. Recently I learned that the census was taken there during a rooster fight, when 600 men came out from Valparaiso to evade the authorities.

I would give the man's name right here in the paper were it not for the pain it might give his family.

On the map he showed me was a large factory in course of construction, a vinegar works employing 900 men, but when he had sold all the lots he took down the vinegar works and removed them to another suburb which he is now engaged in selling.

Such things are simply contemptible, and in me he has lost a valuable and influential friend. I could have aided him materially in his interests if he had been true to me, but, no, he preferred to cast away my friendship and even sold five other blocks on the ground that I was going to move into his neighborhood and make times easy there.

People say that no man has ever been there since the survey except a man who goes there sometimes during the winter to steal lumber. He lives in Kansas City and curse the ungrateful man who sold me the property! Fy upon such low, reprehensible methods!

Yesterday a man wanted to take me out in a buggy to look at some lots in Arkansas City, Kan. The wind was blowing wildly and shrieking through the rigging of our hotel. The coarse sand and gravel were blown against the window like a shower of buckshot. Our manager stood looking out upon the cloudy day and said that filled the sky so far as the eye could reach.

"Wouldn't you like to come along," he said, turning to the manager, "and pick you out a nice lot for speculation?"

"No," said Raymond, with a dreamy look in his dark eyes. "It would be a good time to make a bid point, to buy some real estate here as a flier, but I don't care to drive out there. It happens to be a bad day. I know that I like, I'll buy it, but I rather not drive out when they come from."

"We will get a tough steak here," he said as he turned to us as we sat down in a cheery dining room.

"Why?" inquired, with large, soulful, longing eyes.

"Because you notice how wobbly the table is on its legs? Well, that's done by trying to cut a woven wire steak on it. Tables can't stand that sort of thing more than one season."

We are now riding through the Indian Territory. It is a very rich country between Winfield, Kan., and Fort Smith. Two also heard a good deal about the Cherokee strip, but never saw one do so till the past week. I told the police about it, and he returned his clothes once to me.

The other night I rode till most morning beside a United States deputy marshal and with a winchester rifle on my lap. He chatted pleasantly about the outlaws and how they had to be hunted.

Every year on an average 18 deputy marshals, or, at the hands of three outlaws of the Indian stripe.

My friend said that though few of the deputies fired to grow up they are very poorly paid, and though they afford police protection to the railroad and express companies I noticed that he had to pay his fare.

"What?" I exclaimed. "You don't have to pay fare here when you are trying to protect the company's property and the lives of passengers?"

"Oh, yes," he said, looking down the barrel of his gun. "Every outlaw knows me and is at liberty to shoot me down on odd hours, yet I get hard enough fare from it, and though the railroad company sometimes passes us to the scene of an express robbery, after a share account the company and dept out of doors work in pursuit of the robbers, when we return we pay 3 cents per mile to get home if alive and about the same rate if dead.

The Indian Territory at present is filled with desperadoes from all over the world, and Cow county. No, too, for that matter.

The wheat crop is very fine, running on an average 30 bushels of fine wheat per acre. These lands are rented to white settlers, who give about $5 per acre in rage or one-third the yield for the use of the land, but these people know, I am sorry to say, a slow moral idea of the Indian outlaws and will not only shelter them without cost, but keep a guard over them while they sleep unbeknown to them.

This makes it almost impossible for the government to overtake these men, unless, as at Coffeyville, the robbers are run down before they can get across the line.

A man named Anderson, who lived on the frontier many years, said that one night there came to his cabin at 3 o'clock two men, carrying a

WITH THE DEVIL.

a worn and weary, pale and hungry party of men. They said they had not eaten food for 49 hours, and they looked it too.

"Come in," said Mr. Anderson.

"But there is a price on every head here that would make you rich if you were to tell of one your countenance."

"Well, I don't care for the money, I'm starving, and I shall not take advantage of your condition. Come in and eat a bite and go to sleep. You will not be disturbed."

They ate like wolves and then went to bed in the barn. They slept 36 hours, ate again and slept 12 more hours, which showed that they were somewhat fatigued. Then they thanked Anderson, for they had no money, and went away.

Three years after Israel Anderson came home one evening to find that in his absence the house had been colored, and things were scattered all over the room.

In the middle of the floor stood a pan full of wheat, which he told the boy to carry to the chickens and give to the hens. He poured out the grain and at the bottom of the pan found $1,050 in $20 goldpieces, with the compliments of his old guest.

Still I would not advise a man to move to Kansas and take up a farm with the idea of getting $1,000 per year in this way, because some years he might be disappointed.

An old thing about the Indian Territory is that the Cherokees owned negro slaves before the war, and when they were emancipated they had the same rights as the Indians and could take up land and also receive from the government their share of moneys which have made many of them rich.

So it's a queer, queer complexion that you see here. I was introduced to a tall, good looking girl in white silver offer, a student and up on everything from Walt Whitman to the "Heavenly Twins," yet she was a descendant of an old chief.

There are few blanket Indians here in sight, and they show no desire to plunge into land hunting. I was introduced to a man except when accused of being white strippers from Arkansas.

Bill Nye.

One of the Others.

Mrs. Winks—I notice Mr. Winks rarely ever spends an evening away from home. Don't you call that devotion?

Mrs. Winks—Well, it is rather that, or his wife has bought him a lot of new ties.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

COUNTRY MINISTERS.

THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES OF 1894 WILL SOON SWELL THEIR RANKS.

Hard Fortune Are Devoted Men if There Are Any Such—Their Small Incomes Miserable—Funerals, Wedding Fees, Donation Parties.

Yet a little while, and the divinity students of 1894 will be graduated, and the array of evangelical ministers will swelling their ranks. And in the course of time some of the young men who will then go out from the doors of the theological seminaries will serve country churches.

If there are any such on the face of the earth who are deserving of consideration from their fellow men, if there are men who are those whose labors are useless and earned, if there are men in existence who give of their life and their strength for the benefit of others, they are the

AND GET A LOAD OF FLOWERS.

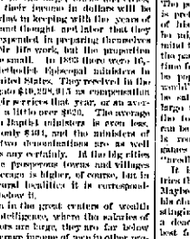
country ministers. If you have at any time spoken of these men as "working for their salaries" because from the force of circumstances they have to receive compensation for their services, by other men who go to sleep every Sunday morning, alone with yourself, and think for very shame as you never blushed before.

I do not mean to assert that all country ministers are perfect. They are not imperfect. If they were not, they would not be human, and so would not be qualified vehicles for the conveying to the followers of the tidings of the gospel, the reception of which they and their supporters believe will bring peace to every troubled soul and eventually eliminate the sin and sorrow of the misery of the whole earth. But means who has known country ministers in a close and intimate way, and who has felt the difficulties they meet in the way, the obstacles they have to overcome in the performance of their duties, their limited income and their thinness, I am required of them will hesitate to induce every word I have written.

Some of the theologues of 1894, who are their friends or acquaintances to help them with their influence, will find yourselves in the larger towns and cities, where their income in dollars will be somewhat in keeping with the years of study and thought and labor that they have expended in preparing themselves for their life work, but the proportion will be small. In 1893 there were 143 Methodist Episcopal ministers in the conference in Illinois, who received an average $419,278,913 in compensation for their services that year, or an average of a little over $620. The average paid to Baptist ministers is even less, being only $501, and the ministers of these two denominations are as well paid as any certainly. If the big cities and the prosperous towns and villages the average is higher, of course, but in truly rural localities it is correspondingly lower.

Even in the great centers of wealth and intelligence, where the salaries of ministers are large, they are far below the average income of men in other professions.

Yet the ministers of the United States are not a lot of gloomy minded men, cast down and discouraged. On the contrary, they are cheerful and bright, as a rule, beyond most men. Most of them know early in the ministerial course that they have reaches the limits practically of their monetary emoluments and that they can never rise to be more than mere from week in their declining years, much less rich. Many of them discover before they have practiced many years that their annual income will never exceed a few hundred dollars. At the same time they cannot fail to perceive that in almost any other and more worldly pursuits, even if only moderate, they would be able to do much better from a financial point of view, and yet the percentage of those who abandon the calling to enter one in which they can do better is made to so small as to be hardly in evidence.



SIT DOWN AND HAVE A GOOD CRY.

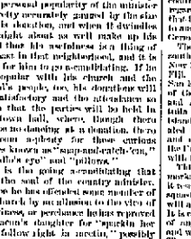
If you cannot explain this I can. The country ministers as a class are men whose lives are devoted according to a strict interpretation of what they conceive to be their duty. This, coupled with a trust in the powers above that is perfectly serene, is what keeps them at their posts. That their influence does not make for good and for the betterment of their fellows is a proposition that is not borne out by the facts. Considered simply from a temporal viewpoint, leaving things spiritual out of the question, the labors of the country ministers in behalf of morality, of right living, of uprightness in business and of the gentler graces in everyday life are worth to the community many times more than their cost.

Now it is in many remote communities the minister who keeps alive the aspirations of the toiling population for those things which make for refinement, for education and for manners. It is the ministers to whom the family troubles, the financial tangles and the positions of the children of school age come first. If there is a bright young man or a clever girl in his congregation who has aspirations for the education of the schools and the broader life of the wide, wide world that looks so alluring to youthful eyes, and that may be reached perhaps through the college gate, it is the minister who is consulted. When there is serious sickness, the minister is called in, and when there is death it is he who attends the last services over the body of the departed one, and who comforts the living. When there are marriages—

When there is a wedding, the country minister is joyful. It is quite possible that there is some element of selfishness in his joy, for after the ceremony comes the fee, and though ministers do not subsist on fees alone they from a cent to be tightly regarded fractions of the total yearly income. It is small wonder if some country ministers, whose salaries are small occasionally preach from the text, "It is not good for man to be alone," nor that some ministers are prone to encourage the extreme development of the feminine twist of matchmaking in their own worthy spouses.

It will be readily understood by the discerning reader that the accomplished matchmaker who is the wife of a country minister may, be skillful use of her talents, help materially in keeping the wolf from the door. It must be stated, however, while we are upon the subject of wedding fees, that they sometimes do not come up to expectations. To look for a $5 bill and to get a load of pumpkins or half a cord of cordwood and mass sound a foot sound is a disappointment too, and one hard to be borne.

Next to a wedding in importance equal in importance with the wedding fee of the country minister as an auxiliary source of income is the annual donation party. It is almost always held in the winter season and often at the minister's house. Sometimes his furniture and his carpets are a sight to behold on the morning after a donation party. Sometimes I have known a minister's better half, who was a careful housewife, to sit down and have a good cry (a feminine right, by the way, even in these times



"SEAT AND TAKE A GOOD CRY."

some people are so fond of calling fin de siecle) on discovering that the damage to her home belongings has been greater than the best results of the donation party. Yet, on the second morning of the affair is pretty accurately assured by the size of his donation, and when it dwindles he might about as well make up his mind that his salary will be cut in two in the next quarter, and that it will be time for him to go on mediating. If he be popular with his church and the worldly people, too, his donation will be satisfactory and the attendance so large that the parties will be held in the town hall, where, though there can be no dancing, it is a donation, there is room aplenty for those curious games known as "snap-and-catch-ten," "twenty-one" and "pillow."

It is the going accordingly that tries the soul of the country minister. Maybe he has offended some member of the church by an allusion to the vice of stinginess, or perhaps he has opposed a deacon's daughter for "popular" or best fellow right in unction," possibly the youthful exuberance of her companions; in the current subject that minister's own son has not comported himself aright; like enough the preacher's personal life has not the congregation diminishes—from some cause, perhaps due to his that he and seek a "call" to a new field, and so he goes forth from the "trial sermon," and his wife accompanies anxiously until a church that will receive him has been found. Fortunate indeed are those ministers who succeed in getting one church for a term of lifetime in the ministry, and thrice fortunate are the ministers of the Methodist church who move from to go nomadizing, but go where they are sent by the conference, even though they have to move every two or three years.

It often happens that the country minister who has been engaged in the business of carving money will work to add to his slender income by labor of some sort. We really earn money there are few opportunities for the cutting of cordwood, or any intellectual pursuit, and they often "farm it on shares" in a small way. I knew a deputy preacher once who in the summer time worked by the day during the week among the farmers to pound out on Sunday, who added his sermon and laid a stone wall in the spring and autumn. I know another who sought to gain large by dealing a little trading in horses. He had a transaction of that sort one day with the leading deacon, and the next week the pastor went on a tour accumulating.

I. T. MARSHALL.

UNCLE SAM IN SAMOA.

A STATEMENT OF HIS INTERESTS IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

Commercial and Strategic Importance of the Islands—Our Harbor of Pago Pago Described as the Finest of Any Indian Portion—A Lazy Man's Paradise.

The regularly recurrent discussions of the relations between the United States and Samoa will have one less fertile element found effect, whatever the final result of the discussions may be. Pago Pago is moved to learn all they can about the group of islands included in the little Polynesian kingdom and about their productions and the people who inhabit them. They will learn much that is interesting concerning these picturesque islands. One of the facts which will much interest the lay reader, if there is such a one, is that these islands are more accurately possible where a person can live without work. The natives say there is no necessity for work, for an idle life is rather enough economical and beautiful in a few hours to keep him alive for weeks.

This will gratify those who hold that the time to these apostles of progress who believe that work is the chief end of existence, and who regard the upper hand in Samoa as they have merely were where the most delicious free and happy Samoans will be seen sitting for an idle hour from noon till night for the privilege of working natural leather shoes, sending Rudolph Hall "educational" letters in the superfluities of an office civilization. Meanwhile these children of nature go happily on in the observance of themselves for things that they don't want.

There are 36,000 natives in the Samoan Islands and about 300 whites, of which two thirds are British and American sub-

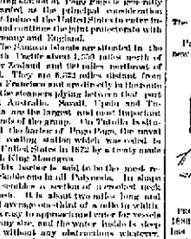


CHART OF PACIFIC SHOWING PORTION OF SAMOA.

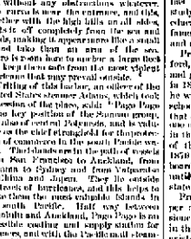
jects and the other is mainly German. The chief business of the islands seems to be dominoes over the natives, and subsidiary to money transactions. In 1892 the imports amounted to $1,000,000 and to 311,053 German marks, of which the Germans paid 62 per cent, the English 26 per cent, and the Americans and others 12 per cent. During that year German houses imported 72 per cent of the total imports, English 21 per cent and Americans 7 per cent and others 12 per cent. Of the exports German houses exported 60 per cent and English houses 40 per cent. It will thus be seen that our commercial interests in the Islands are not very large at present, but the value of our harbor of Pago Pago is universally recognized, and Herbert Tarpenning, building our naval and coaling station at Pago Pago, is generally regarded as the principal consideration. The Indians are not disposed to interfere in and continue the joint protectorate with Germany and England.

The Samoan Islands are situated in the south Pacific about 1,550 miles south of New Zealand and 100 miles northeast of Fiji. They are 1,800 miles distant from San Francisco and specifically in the route of the steamers plying between that port and Australia. Small in point and Tutuila are the largest and most important islands of the group. The Tutuila is situated the harbor of Pago Pago, the naval and coaling station which was ceded to the United States in 1872 by a treaty made with King Malietoa.

This harbor is said to be the most memorable one in all Polynesia. Its shape is circular, a section of a circle of two squares. It is about two miles long and will accommodate of a mile in width. It is large enough to anchor a fleet of vessels of any size, and the water inside is deep and without any obstructions whatever. The entrance is 1,000 feet wide, and this, together with the high hills on all sides, makes it of complexity from the sea and winds, making it apparently like a small island take than an arm of the sea. There is room here to anchor a large fleet and keep them safe from the most violent hurricanes that may prevail outside.

Writing of this harbor, an officer of the United States navy, Commander Adams, who is in possession of the place, said: "Pago Pago is the key position of the Samoan group, and also of central Polynesia, and is valuable as the chief stronghold for the protection of commerce in the south Pacific ocean. The Islands are in the path of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney and from Valparaiso to Melbourne and Japan. They lie outside the tracks of hurricanes, and this helps to make them the most eligible Islands in the south Pacific. Half way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago is an accessible coaling and supply station for steamers, and with the Tutuila it would be an unlikely it, yet for coaling it would be totally beyond the reach of commercial places in the part of Polynesia. The view held by the Germans, the English and the Americans."

The present International agreement made by the three powers in respect of Samoa was drawn up at Berlin in February last. A conference was held at which



PAGO PAGO.

Great Britain, Germany and the United States were represented, and the treaty signed guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the rights of the three powers are equally secured, and the right of force, trade and personal protection. The independence of the Samoan government is recognized as well as the civil rights of the natives to elect their King and choose their own form of government. A supreme court is established for the islands, of one judge styled the chief justice, and to him are referred all suits concerning real property and all cases of crime, and in cases in which foreigners and natives are simultaneously involved. The present chief justice is an American, Henry Ide of Vermont.

BENEFICIENT ICHTHYOLOGISTS.

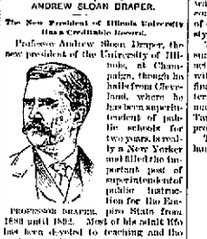
Men Who Make Two Fishes Grow Where None Grew Before.

The recent convention of the American Fisheries society in Philadelphia was of more than ordinary importance to the people at large. It was not merely a gathering of anglers to discuss the fishing question from a sportsman's standpoint, but a meeting of the leading authorities in ichthyology, fish culturists and fish commissioners from all over the United States to consider the best methods of propagating fish for the increase of the food supply.

The good accomplished by this organization is very great and the people who enjoy cutlas fish are incalculable. As a body and as individuals its members have formulated and assumed the passage of beneficial laws for the protection of fish and food fishes. But for them it is entirely probable that the rivers and lakes east of the Mississippi would today be entirely depopulated of their living inhabitants and even in the waters of the more sparsely settled west the same danger was not unknown.

Before the formation of the American Fisheries society laws for fish protection were few and practically unenforced. The whitefish industry of the great lakes was practically abandoned, and the shad fisheries of the rivers were in a condition almost worthless. Now, owing to the untiring and unselfish work of the various fish commissions and to the great skill which they have acquired in the artificial propagation of almost every species of fish, the lakes, rivers and smaller streams are becoming once more fairly well populated.

From the hatcheries of Pennsylvania alone within the past three months 20,000,000 whitefish and 50,000,000 pike perch have been planted in the waters, and over 4,000,000 of the different varieties of trout have been planted in the differ-



THE SHIRT OF G. L. MAY.

ent streams of the state, while untold millions of shad fry have been set adrift in the Delaware and Susquehanna, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin and many other states have similar stories to tell, and since fish culturists have learned to preserve fully 90 per cent more young fish than nature can in its ordinary methods of propagation, the fish supply of the future is in no danger of curtailment.

The officers elected by the society for the ensuing year are: President, W. L. May, Kelsey's vice president, T. G. Sowers, Minnesota; treasurer, Frank J. Amsden, New York; recording secretary, Edward P. Doyle; corresponding secretary, S. A. Fernald, Maine; executive committee, H. K. Cary, Georgia; L. B. Huntington, New York; Henry C. Ford, Pennsylvania; Calvert Spensley, Wisconsin; Charles E. Chandler, Massachusetts; Hoyt Post, Michigan.

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER.

The New President of Illinois University Has a Creditable Record.

Professor Andrew Sloan Draper, the new president of the University of Illinois, at Champaign, Illinois, is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, but from Illinois he has been appointed president of public instruction for the Illinois State from 1886 until 1892. Most of his adult life has been devoted to teaching and the study and illustration of methods of education, and he has won national fame of a brilliant kind as an educator and consummate public servant.

Professor Draper was born in Westford, Otsego county, on June 21, 1848, and graduated at the Albany academy in 1866. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1871 and began practice in that city. He also served as principal of one of the public schools, and was for a time in the Albany academy and as an officer of the Albany normal school, and in 1876 became a member of the Albany board of education, which office he held until 1881, when he was elected to the state legislature.

President Arthur appointed Mr. Draper a member of the commission of assessors of Alabama claims, and he sat in that court during the last year of his existence, when over 2,000 cases were tried. He was one of the most able and eminent of judges, and it was largely due to his efforts that the court was able to dispose of such a great amount of business.

As state superintendent of public instruction Mr. Draper made some fundamental changes for the betterment of schools, and when he left the office the state of New York owes to his wisdom, discrimination and skill some of the most important school improvements in its history. Professor Draper is a stocky man of medium height, with a deep bass voice and a very affable manner. He is a thoroughly good fellow, and completely devoted to educational work.

Days of a Railroad Employee.

The Nervous Woman—How long did you say it was before the train leaves?

Station Agent—One hour and a half, ma'am.

The Nervous Woman—Are you sure?

Station Agent—Yes, ma'am.

The Nervous Woman—That would make it safe for me to go out for a short time, wouldn't it?

Station Agent—Certainly.

The Nervous Woman—You are positive?

Station Agent—Yes, ma'am. How far did you wish to go?

The Nervous Woman—I want to go over in the newsstand on the other side of the street and get a paper. But if I lose the train I'll report you, now mind.—Chicago Record.

Important Information.

A saucy claim soon may be coming to New York on account of the Mallory steamers call to the engineer:

"You will get your discharge if you don't move carefully."

"What for, sonny?"

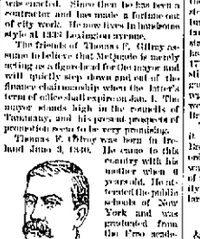
"You forget to wind up that clock. The hands haven't moved since we left Galveston," replied the youth, pointing to the steam gauge.—Texas Siftings.

CROKER'S SUCCESSOR

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEADERSHIP OF TAMMANY HALL.

Something About the Four Prominent Selections Who Think Their Reach Would Fit the Retiring Chieftain's Coat—Mr. Gaynor, Gilroy, Purroy and Martin.

The recent retirement of Richard Croker from the leadership of Tammany Hall was an event of national interest as well as of local political importance.

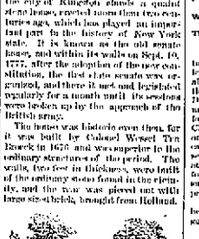


JOHN McCARTY.

For men in Tammany Hall the after this is full of potential possibilities. They are John McQuade, chairman of Tammany's finance committee; Major Gilroy, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy and Police Commissioner James J. Martin, each one of whom hopes in his heart of hearts that the mantle of the retiring chieftain may fall upon his slow shoulders.

It is not surprising that there should be such competition for the leadership. The place vacated by Croker carries with it the chairmanship of the finance committee of Tammany Hall, a directory position which is equal in the city to Hill's world. The lobby of Hill is the Indian of funds aggregating millions, of which he keeps no accounts whatever, and for which he is responsible to no one. To a man who loves political power, too, the position is eminently desirable.

It seems to be generally conceded that the actual leadership will remain vacant for the present, or at most until after the fall campaign. Meanwhile Mr. John McQuade, who has for some years been treasurer of Tammany Hall, is the chairmanship of the finance committee.

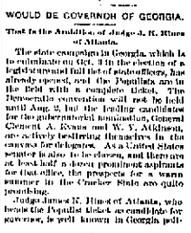


MAYOR GILROY.

Gaynor has long been actively identified with Tammany, but is practically unknown outside of that organization. He was born in Oswego county, many years ago and was a police justice under the Tweed charter of 1870, but lost his place when the reform charter of 1873 took effect. He is a man of large frame, a contractor and has made a fortune out of city work. He now lives in handsome style at 1333 Lexington avenue.

Gilroy is a Democrat, but he assumes to believe that McQuade is merely acting as a figurehead for the mayor and will quietly step down and out of the finance committee when the latter's term of office shall expire on Jan. 1. The mayor stands high in the councils of Tammany, and his present prospects of promotion seem to be very promising.

Thomas F. Gilroy was born in Ireland June 3, 1836. He came to this country with his mother when he was two years old. He attended the public schools of New York and was graduated from the Free academy. The latter is the birthplace of his mother.



HENRY D. PURROY.

Tammany Hall has secured a relationship with the Purroy family, which is good and was successively clerk in the county clerk's office and clerk in two district civil courts. He was appointed a deputy in the county clerk's office, was made clerk in 1884, and upon the election of Flack to the office of sheriff he was made under sheriff. He held this position until appointed commissioner of public works by Mayor Grant in 1888. He was elected mayor in 1892 by the largest majority ever received by a Democratic candidate. Purroy stands in a handsome wife and 10 children. He gets a salary of $10,000 a year.

County Clerk Henry D. Purroy has long been a leader of Tammany Hall and is perfectly willing to succeed to the position of permanent chief. He is 46 years old and is a lawyer, but has devoted more politics than to the law. He is very close to John Kelly in the old days and served a good many years in the board of aldermen. Mayor Grant appointed him president of the board of tax commissioners, and he left Tammany Hall and attached himself to the Grant faction.

A few years ago he returned to Tammany with a bang and has followed with the county clerkship.

James J. Martin, president of the police board, is a man of those who hope to succeed Mr. Croker. He has enjoyed confidential relations with the Tammany chieftain and has been a member of Tammany Hall and a congressional nearly all his life. He has served in the legislature. He is very comfortably situated and draws a salary of $5,000 a year.

A PROMINENT PRESBYTERIAN.

Moderator Matthews the First Presbyterian Clergyman Ever Made.

Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Matchaway, who was elected moderator of the one hundred and sixth general assembly of the Presbyterian church, is a native of Ireland, of the fashionable Memorial church of Philadelphia and one of the editors and proprietors of The Presbyterian, the weekly organ of the denomination in Pennsylvania. He has lived and worked in Philadelphia for nearly 50 years, serving three different churches in great, and two years ago was the moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Matchaway was born in Ohio of Scotch-Irish Revolutionary stock. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his brother was a captain of Colonel Thomas McCune, who served under Washington. Dr. Matchaway was a student in Ohio university and studied law in Cincinnati, and also in the University of Indiana, after which he graduated at Center college, Danville, Ky., and studied theology at the Danville seminary. He began his career as a medical labors in 1856 as a home missionary in southern Kentucky.

The first notable pastorate to which he devoted his time was at Columbia, Mo., the seat of the Missouri university.

REV. S. A. MATTHEWS, D. D.

and from there he went to Fulton, Mo., where Westminster college is situated, and he enjoyed an extensive revival among the populace and students. At the close of 1862 he went to St. Louis and built the Campbell Avenue church, which he pastored for five years. He then took charge of the Cobblestone church in Philadelphia, added 200 members to it within a few months and built the Memorial church, in which the congregation still worships.

After spending seven years at the Cobblestone church, Dr. Matchaway was transferred to the Alexander church, where he paid a large debt and made great improvements, contributing $12,000 from his own pocket toward the improvements for the church. During this pastorate Dr. Matchaway started the Memorial church as a mission, to relieve a pressure to a little girl at her bedside who gave him her missionary box. The mission soon outgrew the parent congregation, and since 1881 the church has built and liquidated its entire debt.

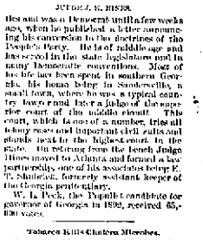
Dr. Matchaway purchased The Presbyterian in 1873 and has contributed to its columns ever since. He is the author of several books of travel and has a volume of sermons now in press entitled "Spiritual Vodgnic."

AN INTRUSTING MUSEUM.

The Old Senate House at Kingston, N. Y., Has Many Valuable Memorials.

Within the boundaries of the old colonial village of Kingston, Ulster county, the city of Kingston always, is quaint old stone house, erected more than two centuries ago, which has played an important part in the history of New York state. It is known as the old senate house, and within its walls on Sept. 10, 1777, after the adoption of the new constitution, the first state senate of New York organized, and there it met and legislated regularly for a month until its sessions were broken up by the approach of the British army.

The house was historic even then, for it was built by Colonel Wessel Ten Broeck in 1676 and was superior to the surrounding houses of the period. The walls, two feet in thickness, were built of the ordinary stone found in the vicinity, and the roof was pieced out with large six-sided, brought from Holland.



THE SENATE HOUSE, KINGSTON.

The original timbers of the old house were all hewn and pinned together with great wooden bolts. The woodwork was all destroyed in the fire of Oct. 16, 1777, when the British burned the village, returning to ashes, but the blockhouse walls of the same house remained standing, and as soon as practicable the building was restored to its original form with the old model. Ten years ago it passed to the ownership of the state through the hands of Marius Schoonmaker, who induced the legislature to establish there a museum for the collection of articles connected closely with the early history of the state and nation.

Marius Schoonmaker, who died not long ago at Kingston, aged 83, was one of the leading antiquarians of the state. He was a deep student and the author of many works on local antiquities. He devoted the last decade of his life to building up the institution he had founded, and left the archives and information accumulated at his disposal to the state. On retiring from the bench Judge Hiram Ketcham was elected president of the board of trustees, one of his successors being T. Schuyler, formerly assistant keeper of the state public library.

W. L. Pelletreau, Republican candidate for governor of Georgia in 1892, defeated, 85,000 votes.

Tobacco Kills Chicken Microbes.

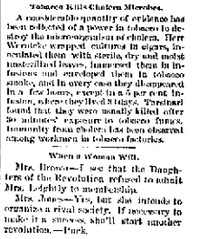
A considerable quantity of evidence has been collected to show that tobacco kills the germs of the micrococcus or chicken. Her Wendele wrapped cultures in cigars, inoculated them with sterile water and injected them into chickens, immersed them in tobacco juice and enveloped them in tobacco leaves. In all cases the chickens died in a few hours, except in a few cases in fusion, where they lived 3 days. Tardieu found that dogs were actually killed after an minutes' exposure in tobacco fumes, immunity from chicken has been observed among workers in tobacco factories.

GEORGE GOULD'S VARIED INTERESTS.

He Is Diligent in Business and Active in Athletics.

George J. Gould's recent purchase of the yacht Vigilant is supposed to have been made on his brother Edwin's account.

The young man seems to have developed a sudden desire for yachting, and the Vigilant is to be entered in some of the international races, too, after she has proved herself worthy of the name. Mr. Gould's steam yacht, the Atalanta, is also to be sent across, and the young Croesus will probably find aboard of her a lively chaperon of the occasion that he may take with him and his family may visit abroad to suit.



JUDGE L. H. HIRAM.

Although George Gould's active interest in yachting is of comparatively recent birth, he is an enthusiastic sailor and has for some time been a member of the New York club and of the Tuxedo and Yonkers Yacht club. He also belongs to the Carteret club and to the Allegheny and Pinehurst Hunting and Fishing association. He is also affiliated with several college clubs. He keeps regularly for exercise, his car equipped with a bicycle and is particularly fond of riding horseback. Gould is also a good shot and takes a shot and fishes occasionally in the Rockies and spends his summer home in the Catskills.

In the financial world his interests are also varied. He is a member of the chamber of commerce, president of the Missouri Pacific railroad, of the Texas and Pacific, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Texas and Pacific, the International and Great Northern, the Manhattan Elevated, the Little Rock and Fort Smith, and is vice president of and holds a most selfish interest in the Western Union Telegraph company. He is a director and owner of large blocks of stock in the Richmond Terminal, the Wabash Railway company, the Union Pacific, the American Speaking Telephone company, the American Bankers' Telegraph company, the Mutual Life Accident association and the Mercantile Trust company of New York. With his own millions and the millions of his father he is worth, all of which are in use in the active market and in operating the thousands of miles of the Gould system of railroads, he is great in Boston in Wall street. During the recent panic, when the Michigan, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Union Pacific went into the hands of receivers and scores of railroads were wrecked, none of the Gould lines suffered.

In his social life Mr. Gould finds relaxation at the opera, being a liberal patron. He also recently became a member of the Country club and the Lawyers' club. He is an enthusiast at the Presbyterian church, of which Dr. Parkhurst is pastor, and his eyes are dark brown and penetrating, his complexion is dark, his hair black, and he wears a small mustache of the same color. He dresses plainly, usually wearing a derby hat and sack suit. He only spends a little time at his desk. He was 30 years old last February.

WOULD BE GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

That Is the Ambition of Judge L. H. Hiram of Atlanta.

The state campaign in Georgia, which is to culminate on Oct. 9, in the election of a successor to Governor Northen, has already opened, and the Populists are in the field with a complete ticket. The Democrats will meet in convention in the city of Atlanta on July 4, and the leading candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, General Clement A. Evans and Judge L. H. Hiram, are actively bestirring themselves in the canvass for delegates. As a United States senator is also to be elected at the same time, at least half a dozen prominent aspirants for that office, the prospects for a warm summer in the Gamecock State are quite promising.

Judge Hiram of Atlanta, who has been the Populist ticket candidate for governor in 1892, and also in Georgia politics, is a Democrat until a few weeks ago, when he publicly announced himself by his convention to the doctrines of the People's Party. He is of middle age and stands 6 feet in his stockings, and is a fluent speaker. He is a Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Knights of Honor. He was born in Decatur, Ga., and was a student at Emory college, Oxford, Ga., and at the University of Georgia, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1869. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and began the practice of his profession in Atlanta, where he has lived ever since. He has been in the city council of Atlanta, and was a member of the state senate in 1882 and 1883, and was seen as practicable the building of the state capitol, which was built on his model. Ten years ago it passed to the ownership of the state through the hands of Marius Schoonmaker, who induced the legislature to establish there a museum for the collection of articles connected closely with the early history of the state and nation.

Marius Schoonmaker, who died not long ago at Kingston, aged 83, was one of the leading antiquarians of the state. He was a deep student and the author of many works on local antiquities. He devoted the last decade of his life to building up the institution he had founded, and left the archives and information accumulated at his disposal to the state. On retiring from the bench Judge Hiram moved to Atlanta and formed a law partnership with Judge Schuyler, of Ga. T. Schuyler, formerly assistant keeper of the state public library.

W. L. Pelletreau, Republican candidate for governor of Georgia in 1892, defeated, 85,000 votes.

Tobacco Kills Chicken Microbes.

A considerable quantity of evidence has been collected to show that tobacco kills the germs of the micrococcus or chicken. Her Wendele wrapped cultures in cigars, inoculated them with sterile water and injected them into chickens, immersed them in tobacco juice and enveloped them in tobacco leaves. In all cases the chickens died in a few hours, except in a few cases in fusion, where they lived 3 days. Tardieu found that dogs were actually killed after 30 minutes' exposure in tobacco fumes, immunity from chicken has been observed among workers in tobacco factories.

Pulpit Squirts.

A friend of Lander's asked him to polish his dog for him, but on the day fixed the animal was found to have been stolen. Lander promised to recover it if possible and went well known dog stealer, telling him to let him have it at once, no questions asked. The man took the dog and returned it, and

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

THE PLAY, HANNELE

AUSTIN BRERETON WRITES OF ITS MERITS.

The Ideal Followed, Too High and Holy to Meet with Popular Favor—Yet It Is One of the Signs of the Times—Two Scenes.

HANNELE, THE new dream play, for such it has been called, now being played at New York, is of German origin. After its private presentation at the court of Berlin it was at once translated into French and English. The following company is presenting the play in this country: Hannele, Anna Blancke; Gottwald, Charles J. Richman; Sister Martha, Alice Butler; Tulpe, Miss Stringham; Hedwig, Miss Ferguson; Pleschke, John E. Ince; Hanke, Fred Lotto; Seidel, W. P. Sheldon; Berger, Lawrence Eddinger; Schmidt, Franklyn Roberts; Dr. Wachler, David Elmer. In the second scene, during Hannele's delirium, the following characters are introduced by the artists named: Mattern, Emmet Corrigan; the figure of Hannele's dead mother and the deaconess, Maud Banks; a great dark angel, Mr. Hastings; a village tailor, Graham Henderson; first angel of light, Miss Ryan; second angel of light, Miss Paxton; third angel of light, Miss Macy; first old woman, Marie Carlisle; second old woman, Miss Sears; Gottwald, Charles J. Richman.

In reality "Hannele" is a pathetic poem; it is not a play. Technically considered, it is not suited to the stage. Playgoers should be grateful to the Messrs. Rosenfeld for having given them so interesting a work. This is an age of dramatic experiments. The majority of these excursions are generally inartistic. And the greater part of them are flat failures and deservedly so. From an art point of view "Hannele" is an exception to this rule. It is a most artistic production. But it will never become popular. I therefore marvel that any manager should have had the courage to place it on the stage. It should be seen, for all that, by those who take an intelligent interest in dramatic art and new movements. It must not be confounded with the so-called unconventional drama. There is no comparison between pieces of the latter class and "Hannele." They are of the earth, earthy; while "Hannele," if not precisely heavenly, is poetic. I am not a Hauptmann worshipper. I am not inclined to fall at the feet of the new writer. There are too many grave defects—technical ones, be it stated—for wholesale admiration of the new author. But "Hannele" is a work of which Mr. Hauptmann may well be proud, and the producers of it are to be greatly commended for their courage.

In its form, "Hannele" goes back to the old miracle play of the centuries before the stage proper was an institution in England. It is a dramatic fragment, an acted poem; it is not a play as such things are understood. Its story is brief and extremely simple. Hannele is a young girl who is motherless. She is constantly ill-treated by a brute who is "supposed to be her father"—I quote from the playbill. The cruelty to which she is subjected preys upon her mind until, in her delirium, she fancies she hears a heavenly voice bidding her to another world. This voice comes to her from a still stream, and, in obeying it, the child comes near to being drowned. She is rescued from immediate death and carried to a wretched almshouse in a German village. It is at this point that the action of the play commences. Lying upon her pallet bed, Hannele still hears the heavenly voice and she has various visions—which, of course, are shown to the audience. She sees the spirit of her mother, and she is afflicted with a vision of her reputed father—a sight which renders the child acutely and hastens her death. She sees, also, the angel of Death, and, in a trance, passes away. She is aroused from her death bed by the white-robed figure of her former teacher, Gottwald, a man who has been kind to her. This figure, I take

HANNELE AND THE FIGURE OF HER MOTHER.

it, is the embodiment of the heavenly voice. Hand in hand, Hannele and her redeemer pass into eternal light.

I fear that this description of the slender story does not convey an adequate idea of the poetry of the conception. The doctrine of the work is not new. Its obvious teaching is that Faith will overcome all evil, all trials, all tribulation; that it will eventually lead to sweetness and light and happiness. It is a very good thing, in these days of darkness and unbelief, to put forward such a doctrine. If "Hannele" is viewed in the proper spirit, the spectator is bound to the better for it. At its worst, it is an interesting work; at its best, it is convincing and beautiful. It is ideal, it is pathetic.

As I have said, it will never be popular. It places a divine love above an earthly one. It deals with the spirit—not with the heart, not with the passions. Therefore, it is not acceptable to a general audience. It urges, beyond everything else, belief in another and a higher life. Its foundation is faith, whole and abiding faith, in forgiveness for sin, and in eternal happiness for the sinner who is repentant. And its doctrine is beautifully told. But a theatrical audience does not want a sermon on the stage, and the mass of playgoers will not tolerate anything which makes them think. And that effect is inseparable from "Hannele." It can not be dismissed from the mind with a shrug or a sneer, writes Austin Brereton in the Illustrated American.

HANNELE AND THE GREAT DARK ANGEL.

I am not sure that the best possible effect has been obtained from placing the child amid squalid surroundings. The contemplation of a garret and a group of paupers robs the scene of much of its sublimity. The pivot upon which revolves such action as the play possesses—namely, the cruelty to a child, inducing delirium and forcing religious fervor—might have been obtained by other means. Scenic poverty would have been best avoided. And Mr. Meltzer, in endeavoring to faithfully follow the simplicity of the language of the original, has forgotten to idealize. The language of the peasants is not that of German villagers. It is redolent of East Side New York. It is in very strong contrast to the language given to the angels and to Gottwald. In dealing with an ideal subject you must idealize everywhere. Contrast is all very well, but there should never be anything in dialogue which jars upon the ear. And the "English" of the villagers in "Hannele" constantly does that.

I have another technical exception to take in regard to "Hannele" and that is the use of the word, "Jesus." Apart from all religious feeling, good taste should have prompted the use of some other word. For the holy name should not be used in theatrical entertainment. The word "Savior" would have been much better in every sense. There are some words which are forbidden to the stage by every law of taste—let alone religion—and the one to which I refer should never have been allowed in "Hannele." This is where an official examiner of plays would have saved the author and translator from any charge of the violation of decorum. He would simply have put his pencil through the word and substituted another. And there the matter would have ended.

THE RING.

The Boston board of aldermen has granted the National Sporting club of that city a license to hold a sparring exhibition on June 20. Champion George Dixon and "Young Griffo," the Australian, will be the contestants in the main bout.

Arrangements have been completed for a fight on June 14, before the Olympic club of New Orleans, between Johnnie Connors of Springfield, Ill., and J. Levy, the English bantam weight, for $250 a side and an added purse of $5,000. Both men are to weigh in at 100 pounds.

The backer of Joe Walcott, the colored light-weight pugilist, offers to match him to fight any light-weight in America with gloves, at 135 pounds for $2,500 or $5,000 a side.

Sally Smith, the California featherweight, and Franke Erne of Buffalo, who recently got the decision over George Siddons in a six round bout at Buffalo, have been matched to meet June 25 in a ten round contest, to take place in Buffalo or some point in Western Pennsylvania, probably Brad or Warren.

THE DIAMOND.

Tucker must be made of iron. Balls that would kill an ordinary man have no effect on him.

Jack Kerins, the old-time catcher, is now umpiring in the Western league, and giving satisfaction.

In no league city is there more rejoicing when its club wins, and more wailing when it loses, than in New York.

The Cincinnati club has declined to trade Chamberlain for Stratton, and has restored Chamberlain to duty and the pay roll.

Murphy, New York's little shortstop, wields a bat nearly as big as himself. The size of the stick astonishes the spectators.

There is no doubt whatever that the six western teams of the National league are weaker than the six in the eastern division.

HOW DID SHE DO IT?

The Remarkable But True Story of a Cat's Long Journey.

It is certain that a cat can come home in face of the most incredible difficulties. Thus, to take a recent instance, a cat was carried from a town on the northeast coast of Fife to a country house near Perth. It went in a basket by train to Luncharty, where it changed for Dundee, and at Dundee changed for Perth.

Next day, about 7 in the morning, this cat was observed to run down the avenue of its new home with a purposeful air. On the third day it appeared at its old home. Now, how did that cat achieve its journey? Did it take a bee-line across country, and if so, how did it know its direction? Or did it run to Dundee, cross Tay bridge (the railway bridge), and so along the line to Leuchars, negotiating the Eden at Guard Bridge? We can hardly suppose that it swam the Tay. Or did it go round by the head of Loch Tay, a long, rough journey by the Killin, where a cat might meet many dangers and temptations?

The perils of a cat on the road are innumerable. Every dog chases it, every gamekeeper has a gun for it, every boy is ready with a stone. Indeed, we never see a cat on its travels, no doubt it runs by night. There is the hypothesis that the cat came by train, changing at Dundee, and achieving the difficult maneuver at Leuchars, wherein many men have failed, going back to Dundee, or getting to Cupar, though not one of them was like him "that will to Cupar."

This method of transit, which needs agile acuteness of reason in any man, may not be beyond the powers and intelligence of a cat.—Edinburg Times.

A Crank's Fate.

Friend—That old crank Whitehair, who always refused to have a doctor, died last night.

Dr. Dosem—I knew it, I knew it would happen. I prophesied forty years ago that he would die some time.

BEHIND THE WILLOW.

CATCHER DOYLE TELLS ALL ABOUT THE ART.

It Needs a Quick-Witted Head—Gloves and Breast-Protectors and How the Receiver Should Hold His Hands.

MY OWN POSITION is behind the bat, although I have played during my career on the green diamond field in about all the nine positions, and yet I can say truthfully that of all of the positions on the team that of backstop suits me best. I am never so happy as when standing close behind the bat when the game is a hot one, and when the pace has been terrific from the start. I like to have the ball come whizzing over the plate, and I have never seen a pitcher yet who could send them too fast for me. I do not agree with a good many people who have asserted in the past that when a catcher goes behind the bat he takes his life in his hands and that he may be in the last game of his life.

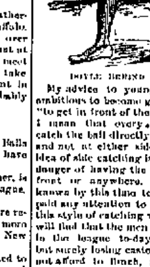
In my infancy it was dangerous work catching. I mean, before the new protective arrangements came into general use. For instance, you put a man behind the bat to-day without gloves, mask or chest protectors, and I could not imagine a more dangerous position. In fact, I do not believe there is a man in the country brave enough to stand such an ordeal. In olden times, when underhand pitching was in vogue, I remember when it was possible for a man to catch without any protection whatever.

But when the pitchers were allowed to work their arms up over their heads the gloves became necessary, and this was gradually followed by the adoption of the mask and body protectors.

Infielders and outfielders have also gradually taken to the glove. A few veterans like Pfeffer and one or two others I might mention still disdain to make use of any protection whatever, and are in that respect superior to the rest of players. But there is hardly a professional catcher in the world who does not make use of some protection of some kind.

I am supposed in this article to give such young men as care for the game an idea of how to catch ball. Now, I mean to do this in my own way, and I think that if I set down some of the rules which I consider necessary I may be excused if my method is not very literary.

I would first of all maintain that I do not think catching is dangerous if a man is quick-witted and has control of himself. Of course, a good catcher is obliged to pay strict attention to the business in hand and can not afford to take his eye from the ball a single instant.



DOYLE BEHIND THE BAT.

My advice to youngsters who are ambitious to become great catchers is "to get in front of the ball." By this I mean that every catcher should catch the ball directly in front of him, and not at either side of him. The idea of side catching is to escape the danger of having the ball hit one in front or anywhere, but it is well known by this time to all who have paid any attention to the subject that this style of catching will not do. You will find that the men who practice it in the league to-day are gradually but surely losing caste. A catcher can not afford to flinch, no matter how speedy the delivery he is catching. He wants at all times to get right in front of the ball and to stay there. That is his only safety and salvation, for the man who dodges and squirms is much more apt to get injured than the man who boldly faces the enemy.

I can tell youngsters another very bad habit for ambitious but youthful back-stops to get into—the habit once seen and occasionally in the big leagues. This fault is what is called among ball players "fighting the ball." By this I mean the man who is in too great a hurry to catch the ball. This over-eagerness seems to be due to excessive nervous energy. The man who allows himself to become so excited will frequently try to catch the ball before it really reaches him. I once knew a catcher whose blood boiled so feverishly in a tight game that I have seen him grasp a ball even before the batsman had a chance to hit at it.

Another point which I imagine will be of service to young folks, if they only know it, is the proper manner in which to hold the hands. Very few beginners understand how their fingers should be managed when they are in the act of catching. Those familiar with baseball will remark at times what nice shaped hands one catcher will have, while the hands of other catchers will be entirely misshapen and deformed by ugly corns and hard patches. Now, in catching a ball a man should either hold his fingers up or down, and never, under any circumstances, out toward the ball. Another necessary feature in catching is for a catcher to keep his fingers together. Do not spread out your fingers in trying to catch a ball, for if you do you will likely break one or more of them in the effort.

This advice applies to the thumb also. In catching a speedy ball, no matter how big and heavy the glove may be, the man should press the thumb against the four fingers in the glove. Of course, there are chances of a pitcher becoming wild and erratic whenever a battery gets signs mixed up. Then a catcher's position may become really dangerous. When a pitcher loses his temper and fires a ball everywhere but over the plate, then a catcher's life becomes all but unbearable. This is the time when the woes of the catcher may be said to exist. A vicious out-curve or a low, sweeping drop ball which hugs the ground are finger-breaking things which a catcher must look out for. Still, in modern baseball as it is played to-day team work has become so good the battery understands each other so thoroughly that there is little real danger. Pitcher and catcher comprehend just what rate of speed will be safest.

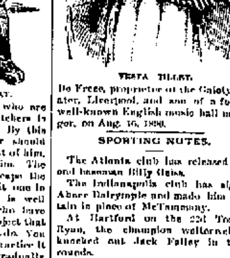
Then, boys, if you want to catch, go in and do it. If you have brains and can use them in all-around play, there is no need why you should be afraid to catch behind the bat.

J. J. DOYLE.

VESTA TILLEY.

The English Music Hall Vocalist Now Touring the Country.

Miss Vesta Tilley, the clever English character vocalist, who is now appearing at American theaters, was born at Worcester, near Birmingham, England, twenty-five years ago. Shortly after her birth her parents removed to Birmingham, where Miss Tilley was brought up. Her father, Harry Ball, was at one time a well-known comedian, and the manager of St George's hall, Nottingham. Miss Tilley made her professional debut at Day's Crystal Palace when only 5 years old, in male costume, and gave an imitation of Sims Reeves, singing "The Anchor Weighed." She was billed as "The pert little Tilley, the pocket edition of Sims Reeves." In 1880 she made her first appearance in pantomime at the Theater Royal, Portsmouth, and every season since then she has appeared in a Christmas pantomime, and is booked up to 1900, when she hopes to be able to retire. In 1882 Miss Tilley appeared at the Theater Royal, Drury Lane, London, in "Sinbad, the Sailor." In 1883 she was at the Theater Royal, Brighton, playing the principal boy parts in "The Queen of Hearts." The pantomime season of 188? found her at the Theater Royal, Birmingham, in "Dick Whittington." The two following years she appeared at the same theater, in "Robinson Crusoe." In 1886 she played "Sinbad, the Sailor," at the Alexandra, Liverpool. Ganem, in "The Forty Thieves," was the character she assumed at the same house in 1887. In 1888 she again appeared as Dick Whittington at the Royal, Birmingham. "Robin Hood" was put on at the Tyne theater, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1889, when Miss Tilley assumed one of the principal characters. In 1890 she was at the Royal, Drury Lane, London, as the Prince, in "Beauty and the Beast." She was engaged for the next pantomime season at the Royal, Birmingham, but had to cancel through illness. In 1892 she again appeared as Dick Whittington at the Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, and the following season played the same character at the Royal, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and is engaged to appear in it again this season at Birmingham. In the fall of 1892 Miss Tilley put her own burlesque company on the road in "Cartouche & Co., Limited," opening at the Theater Royal, Birmingham, England. She made her American debut at Tony Pastor's theater, April 16 last, where she met with much success. Miss Tilley is said to be one of the highest salaried music hall performers in England. She was married to Walter A.



VESTA TILLEY.

De Frece, proprietor of the Gaiety theater, Liverpool, and son of a former well-known English music hall manager, on Aug. 16, 1890.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Atlanta club has released second baseman Billy Geiss.

The Indianapolis club has signed Abner Dalrymple and made him captain in place of McTammany.

At Hartford on the 22d Tommy Ryan, the champion welterweight, knocked out Jack Falley in three rounds.

At the Elk Ridge club grounds near Baltimore May 21 a silver cup was shot for by the crack shooters of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Edgar Murphy won the $100 cup and first money, with Welch of Philadelphia second and George Work of New York third.

DR. EVERETT.

The Learned Gentleman Whose Blunder Has Caused Remarks.

The self-made men in the house are quietly chuckling over a flagrant blunder of orthoepy made a day or two ago by Dr. Everett of Massachusetts, one of the literary coterie in congress. In the course of a speech Dr. Everett pronounced the word "octopus" with the accent on the second syllable, the penultimate. As the doctor has occasionally animadverted scornfully on the orthoepy of the house for his own particular edification, half a dozen members, headed by Speaker Crisp, at once glided gently out of the chamber to consult a dictionary in order to convict the doctor of his blunder. As a rule the Massachusetts member with the illustrious name is right on such things, and he might be right in throwing his weight on the second syllable of the word "octopus." It was well, therefore, to make sure he was wrong before hurling the charge of a barbarous commission against the English language at his learned head. All the dictionaries in that wing of the capitol sustained the practice of pronouncing "octopus" with the inflection on the first syllable, and the doctor's enemies filed back into the chamber with looks of triumph. It is needless to say that the Massachusetts member has had no peace since.

Injustice.

Mr. Richfello—What a peachy complexion Miss Beauti has!

Rival Belle—You do her an injustice, really, Mr. Richfello. Her face isn't so very fuzzy—except on her upper lip.

Good as a Diploma.

Miss Rural—Young Richmeres is home again.

Mrs. Rural—Has he been to college?

Miss Rural—I guess so. He has a broken nose and one eye gone.

All It Means.

Miss Romantice—When an opal, a present from one we dearly love, loses its luster, what is it a sign of?

Mr. Hardhead (in the jewelry line)—It is a sign the opal has split.

Evident Improvement.

Aunt—Is your sister improving in her music?

Small Nephew—I guess. The people nex' door has decided not to move.

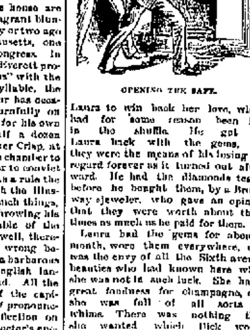
A DIAMOND MYSTERY.

HOW SPARKLING GEMS FOOLED FLY EXPERTS.

EVEN JEWELERS PURCHASE AND SELL THEM.

A Detective Tells How He Ran Down and Exposed a Game Which Meant Millions for the Originators—A Valuable Secret Kept.

ONE OF THE cases which gave me positive pleasure was the hunt for Joe Darby, as clever a rogue as ever lived. The special case which I was on was the robbery of Pawnbroker Allen of New York, a job which was concocted by Joe and carried out by him and Pugsy Mullens, a gent well up in butcher-cart robberies. I think, without any doubt, that Joe is the best all-round thief that this country ever produced and in counterfeiting money and putting it in general circulation he had no superior. But the cunning rascal was always up to new tricks, and, like Paddy's flea, you never could tell where to find him. He was in the first ranks as a confidence artist, and in this line he took a little time to get acquainted with the son of Pawnbroker Allen. He worked his cards so well that he got very thick with young Allen, and in that way became acquainted with the old man. He gave old Allen such a glowing account of his ability as a business man, and of the opportunities which were given to him to handle crooked stuff of the best quality that Allen, in his grasping nature, seeing a chance to increase his fortune, gave Joe a position in the store as clerk. The old man was such a cunning fellow and so afraid of being robbed that he had an arrangement with the police to call at the store every hour and ring up the clerk. It was so fixed that one of the clerks had to sleep in the store every night and keep watch for the policeman. This was all suited to Joe's purpose, and he remained about a month before he had got things fixed to clean out the place. He fooled around until he got the combination of the safe and then waited for his night to stay in the store. Then he doubled up with his partner, smuggled him into the store, and, after giving the signal to the cop he opened the safe and took away everything that was worth a dollar and quit. Well, I went on to that case the next morning, and from the description of the man who had done the trick, I knew that it was my old friend Joe Darby. There could not be any mistake in the man or his methods, and I set out to find him, which appeared to be an easy matter, as I knew all about his movements and his hanging-out places. I felt sure that Joe would go away for a time until the robbery got stale, simply as a matter of precaution, for no one knew but myself that he was a thief, and then he would return and I would land him sure. I was finally engaged upon another case when Dick Spengeman, the famous sportingman, reported at headquarters that he had been buncoed out of $28,000 by the sale of some bogus diamonds which he took to be genuine. Dick had money to burn, and he did not care so much about the loss of the money as he did about being "done." His pride was hurt more than his pocket, for he was on record as being a very fly man, indeed. He was a card sharp, the equal of the best, a very nervy gambler, and never took back water from any one. I learned that he had been buying presents for Laura Jennings, who would stick to a fellow just as long as his bank roll lasted. She had a fancy for associating with crooks, and I thought that Dick had been swindled by one or more of her thieving lovers, but had this idea knocked out of me by learning all the details of the swindle. Dick bought the diamonds to give to



OPENING THE SAFE.

Laura to win back her love, which had for some reason been lost in the shuffle. He got his Laura back with the gems, but they were the means of his losing her regard forever as it turned out afterward. He had the diamonds tested before he bought them, by a Broadway jeweler, who gave an opinion that they were worth about three times as much as he paid for them.

Laura had the gems for about a month, wore them everywhere, and was the envy of all the Sixth avenue beauties who had known here when she was not in such luck. She had a great fondness for champagne, and she was full of all sorts of whims. There was nothing that she wanted which Dick would not give, and upon one occasion she took a notion that she wanted a champagne bath. Dick bought enough wine, to fill a tub, so the story went, and she had a swim in the sparkling fluid. She had been drinking heavily for several days before, and insisted upon wearing all her diamonds in the bath tub. A day or so afterward, when she got straightened up, and looked over her diamonds, the brilliant $28,000 necklace was as dull as if the stones had been covered with glue, and she could not understand. She rushed off to the jeweler's, to have them cleaned, and received the startling information that her diamonds were only a superior order of rock crystals and were both about $100 on the outside. It was certainly an interesting case, and I kept it in my mind while I was cleaning up the case that I had been at work on. This led me to make frequent visits to Sadie Foster's opium joint on West Twenty-ninth street, the finest den of the kind ever run in this country. In order to get certain information I had to become an opium fiend, or, at least, had to make a pretense of being one. I smoked the infernal stuff night after night and noticed that the sofa adjoining mine was often occupied by a Frenchman, who could smoke more pills without getting knocked out than any man who frequented the place, and many of them were no slouches in the business. I had seen this fellow about three weeks and never paid any attention to his prattle, until he began talking about diamonds. He knew more about them than any person I had ever met, and he told me that he was an importer of gems. Spengeman had told me that the man who had sold him the

EXAMINING THE GEMS.

necklace represented that he had got them from a diamond importer, and I drew all that I could from the Frenchman about the business. I made up my mind from his reticence about certain things that there was something crooked about his business, and I told him that I was looking for a good diamond to have set in a ring. He said that he would give me a $1,500 diamond for $100, and I got the coin from Spengeman to buy it. It turned out to be the prettiest diamond that I had ever seen, and a friend of mine in the jewelry business weighed it and said that it was worth $1,500.

Then I remembered the incident about the champagne bath and the absence of the luster afterward, so, more for the fun of the thing than anything else, I dropped my ring into a glass of champagne and left it there over night. When I took it out in the morning I felt very sick, as the day before I had been offered $1,500 for it, and my beautiful ring had lost all the sparkle. I lost it, but I knew that I had got a richer prize, and I spent my days and nights in the opium joint. I thought my Frenchman had skipped. It was three days before he showed up for his pills, and he told me then that he had been in Philadelphia making a big sale of diamonds. I told him that I had pawned my ring for $750, and he seemed pleased. I waited for him to get a bit dopy, and then gave him a tip about a friend of mine who wanted to buy some earrings, and in that way got him out of the joint. I took him to a room in the hotel where Spengeman boarded, and then sent for him. Spengeman was surprised, and I told him to get the necklace.

The Frenchman looked startled and wanted to leave, but I would not let him go. Spengeman came back in a moment with the bogus gems, and I showed them to the Frenchman, with my ring. I led him to believe that I was dead on his game, and put him under arrest. I kept him in the room and squeezed him until he gave up that he had made the diamond necklace and his partner had sold it. He said the only thing that would destroy the compound he used on the diamonds was alcohol. He would not tell what he used to give the lustre, and said he would die first. I promised to send him to France if he would give up his partner. He bit at the bait, and the next day led me to my old friend, Joe Darby, whom I had been chasing for so long. Joe was living in Brooklyn, and was identified by Spengeman. Both crooks got ten years.

THOMAS E. BUTLER.

Here Is a Business Woman.

Mrs. James Miller of Stanton, Minn., is a prosperous farmer and business woman, and, in addition to taking care of her farm, purchases poultry from the farmers in the whole country round and ships it to market. During the last sixty days she has shipped to eastern markets 10,000 pounds of poultry, and has paid out to the farmers over 25,000 in cash therefor. Mrs. Miller has been in business for herself for the last fifteen years.

"Kind sir, pray give me a shilling for my hungry children?" "Awfully sorry, but I'm not buying hungry children just now; fact is, I've got nine of my own at home already."

LOST FOR TWENTY YEARS.

A Valuable Stone Is Recovered in a Strange Manner.

By a curious combination of chances a diamond which was lost more than twenty years ago at Birmingham has been discovered, and is now in the hands of the chief constable. Some days ago one of the workmen in the employ of Messrs. Taunton, safe manufacturers, was engaged in repairing a safe, and came across a piece of paper in a crevice, in which was a large diamond, estimated to be worth at least £100. The condition of the paper indicated that the stone had been undisturbed for a long time, and the finder considered he was entitled to what he had found. Some inquiries were afterward made, which resulted in the discovery that the owner of the safe bought it four years ago from the late Mr. Davis. Mr. S. J. Davis, the son, explained that some twenty years ago his father gave his mother a huge diamond, which she placed in a piece of paper with the name of her son, and then deposited it somewhere for security. She hid it so effectually that it could not be found afterward. The piece of paper in which the diamond was wrapped does bear the name of Mr. Davis, and there is little doubt the stone belongs to him.—Blackburn (Eng.) Times.

The usual treatment of catarrh is very unsatisfactory, as thousands can testify. Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use afford but temporary relief. A cure certainly cannot be expected from snuffs, powders, douches and washes. Ely's Cream Balm, which is so highly commended, is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power, with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient. The druggists all sell it.

If They Keep Growing.

Housekeeper (Greater Chicago, 1894)—Johnny!

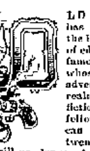
Johnny—Yes, ma.

Housekeeper—Step over into Greater New York and get me a half a pound of green tea, there's a good boy.

REAL "OLD SLEUTH."

AUTHOR OF MANY TALES OF BLOOD AND THUNDER.

Although Not a Literary Man in the True Sense of the Word He Is Rolling in Riches as a Result of a Fertile Imagination.



"OLD SLEUTH" has resigned from the Brooklyn board of education. That famous detective whose wonderful adventures in the realms of cheap fiction have been followed by American youths for twenty years or more will no longer help direct the destinies of Brooklyn's school children. Lives there an American boy ever so slightly acquainted with the ways and wiles of the dime novel who has not heard of "Old Sleuth?" Of all writers who won success he is the most remarkable. In private life he is Harlan Page Halsey. It is over twenty years now since "Old Sleuth" first made his bow to the public in his present capacity. At that time dime novel reading was a pastime to which the American youth was not addicted to the extent he is nowadays. The writers then in the field lacked the spirit and go-ahead-dash which afterward made such a revolution in cheap literature. Harlan Page Halsey was then a struggling young writer. But he had "literary ambitions" and a code of ethics which interfered much with his success. He was endeavoring to promulgate for the benefit of mankind theories which, while they are balm for the soul, are ruinous for the pocketbook. One day Col. T. B. Thorpe, the artist and journalist and an early editor of Frank Leslie's, asked him why he did not throw overboard this desire for fame in the conventional channel and contribute to the lower class weeklies, wherein, he said, there was a large amount of money to be made. Halsey, as an experiment, wrote the story by whose title he has since been known. He sent it to George Munro, who published it and advertised it freely. It was a great success and Halsey adopted the title as a nom de plume.

Ever since "Old Sleuth" has been a well-known title, and under it Mr. Halsey has received, independent of royalties, something like $100,000. Judicious investment has greatly increased this figure, so that at the present time he is little short of being a millionaire.

"Old Sleuth" is the author of over one hundred and fifty stories, averag-

"OLD SLEUTH" IN AN IMAGINARY CHARACTER IN ONE OF HIS STORIES.

ing between fifty and seventy-five thousand words each. In twenty years he has written more than one hundred and seventy-five thousand pages of closely-written manuscript. He has contributed continuously to one weekly paper, working regularly every day in a methodical manner. He writes for two hours a day and averages about three thousand five hundred words. The rest of the day he devotes to a publishing business which he owns and carries on. His writing is all done in his office on Astor place, New York. Mr. Halsey is not a believer in inspiration. His work has become almost mechanical. He writes a given amount, and the scratching of his pen during his two hours' daily work is incessant. He never seems at a loss for words, and an examination of his manuscript discloses no interlineations or corrections. His chapters are all of uniform length and each ends with a climax, enabling the story to be suspended at almost any point. He is particularly solicitous concerning the opinion of the public on the moral quality of his stories. Most good people look askance at anything that resembles a dime novel. Mr. Halsey says this is all wrong.

"There is not," he says, "a single word in any story I have written that could be objected to by the most rigid moralist. All of my stories have had a good moral precept to teach, and I will venture to say that out of the mass of matter I have turned out a thick volume of moral 'suasion' might be extracted. The trouble lies in the fact that a few bad writers have come into the ranks of cheap literature, and because of their misleading work a blanket judgment is thrown over us all. The objections are always made by people who have never read the works, but get their ideas from comic papers.

"On the other hand, take the work of some of our authors who tread the so-called higher walks of literature, and while the literary merit of their work is undoubtedly good, yet you can hardly fail to agree that the moral element is decidedly bad. Take the 'Scarlet Letter,' for instance. It is the mere exposition of one of the worst crimes in the moral calendar. Or again, take Robert Louis Stevenson's 'Enchanted Island' or his 'Master of Ballantrae.' I for one can not see where the consistency of this condemnation lies. Or take 'Lucia di Lammermoor,' sublimed in novel and opera, or that other very popular 'East Lynne.' I can not see that the theme is very elevating.

"The reason the cheap novel is successful is because it is essentially true to life. It keeps down to the level of the masses, and while there are seeming exaggerations they are never really so. The public knows what it wants and always selects to suit its palate. An absurdity would soon be noted and laughed at, and hence our characters are consistent. You will find no reformed villains among my work. The hero always triumphs and always saves the heroine. The good are always rewarded and the wicked always punished. It is the poetry of justice, and is as it should be. There is compensation in all things, and in this the moral precept is distinctly brought out."

Now that Mr. Halsey has made his fortune by catering to the wants of the masses, it is his intention to return to those early ambitions which he had at heart when he first entered the literary arena. He is now about to publish a series of novels of the better class, under a title different from "Old Sleuth," which will, he thinks, entitle him to recognized literary prestige. He is a direct descendant of John Ogden, the early governor of New Jersey, of Robert Treat, the Indian fighter, and of Thomas Halsey, one of the original settlers of South Hampton, L. I. His four great grandfathers fought in the revolution, and six of his ancestors were military officers in the colonial wars of the seventeenth century.

American Painters at Paris.

A number of Americans show paintings at the exhibition of the Champ de Mars. Whistler has three delicate lithographs printed in colors, but his main contribution is in oils—three portraits, two marines and two figure pieces. Dannat has a study head, Harrison two marines, John Humphrey Johnson several pictures seen at his New York exhibition, together with others more recent, and Sargent a portrait of Mrs. "H. H.," which wins applause from critics who take a pessimistic view of the whole collection, believing a second salon a detriment to French painting. Gari Melchers has a "Skaters" and a "First Born," John W. Alexander a portrait of the artist Thaulow and "La Glace." Marcius Simons two religious pictures and Julius Rolshoven a water-color called "Beatrice." These are the most noteworthy contributions by Americans, but not a complete list.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Ten-Year-Old Girl On a Trestle with an Engine.

Ten-year-old Bessie Rollinson had a thrilling escape from death at Elizabeth, N. J., the other day. She started to walk along the high trestle over which the Pennsylvania railroad tracks run through the city, and was chased by an express train. The trestle for half a mile is twenty feet high. People are in the habit of walking along it to an embankment from which a view may be obtained of the games played on the Elizabeth Athletic club's baseball grounds. Bessie, accompanied by a girl of about her own age, went up into the Pennsylvania station, and, eluding the guards, started to walk along the east-bound tracks toward the baseball grounds. The children had walked only a few yards when they were discovered by one of the guards, who ordered them back. Bessie wanted to see the game, and only walked the faster when she heard the man call. Her companion turned back. The spectacle of a little girl walking along the high trestle attracted the attention of hundreds below. Some called to her, warning her to turn back, but she heeded no one. When she had passed over North Broad street the railroad men heard the rumble of an east-bound train as it mounted the trestle from South Elizabeth. Several rushed after the child, shouting to her, but she did not turn her head. When the locomotive rounded the curve a block behind her the engineer discovered the girl on the trestle and blew a warning on the whistle. The shrill blast caused Bessie to turn her head. She realized her peril, and fled before the swiftly approaching train.

The people in the street looked up at her with great anxiety. The brakes were set hard on the train, and the driving wheels of the locomotive went spinning backward, sending out showers of sparks, but the heavy train, which had reached the down grade, was fast overtaking the child. At Chestnut street the trestle has been filled in to within a few feet of the ties, and Bessie managed to reach this place. With great presence of mind she leaped from the trestle just as the locomotive overtook her. She rolled over and over down the bank, and lay pale and panting when Policeman Smith and a crowd of people ran up. They expected to find her dead, but she had received no injuries, except a few slight bruises. So narrow was her escape that Engineer Johnson, who had charge of the locomotive, thought the child had been struck by the pilot and tossed from the trestle. When he succeeded in stopping the train he ran back to see if he had killed her.

Cut His Ear Off.

Dr. G. K. Harris of Naland, W. Va., and a railroad employe, became involved in a row the other day. The doctor received two shots, one in the arm and one in the wrist and a railroad employe lost one of his ears, it being cut off close to the head. The man took the ear in his pocket to Bluges and had a doctor sew it back on his head.

"Did you hear about Dollie Footlites cowhiding that reporter?" "Yes. What was the trouble?" "She objected to the order in which he constructed his sentences. He wrote that she was accompanied on her tour by a maid, a parrot, two pug dogs and a husband!"

One Great Merit

Of that Beautifier of the Teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing, while as a means of cleansing the teeth, and improving the breath, it stands alone.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Spring goods have arrived in all the latest Fabrics. Suits from $25.00 and upwards.
PERRY N. DeHAVEN,
10codtf 46 E. Berry St.

Pat's Lead.

Mike—Hello, Pat! Phat be yo workin' at now?

Pat (with a hod of bricks on his shoulder—Kape away from furninst that ladder. O'im carryin' knock-out drops.

His Diagnosis.

She—I have got four new wrinkles in my face since I married you.

He—Too bad! I presume it comes from worrying over milliners' bills which I can't pay.

Cedar for Pencils.

Good pencil cedar is getting so scarce that the great firm of Faber & Co. have begun to cultivate forests of cedar (Juniperus Virginiana) in Germany. At Schloss Stein there is a cedar forest which covers thirteen acres, and the head of the firm has, for many years, maintained nurseries and plantations of cedars on his land in Bavaria, grown from seed which he imported from Florida.

ANNIE JORDAN GONE.

Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. Cleveland's Little Favorite.

Annie Jordan, a prepossessing girl of 17, who resides with her parents in North Bridgeport, has been missing for several days, and it is feared that her mother will lose her reason in consequence. She bears an excellent reputation and has been for some time in a responsible position in Warner Bros. big corset factory. She prided herself upon being the first girl with whom Mrs. Grover Cleveland shook hands when the Seaside institute, a building for the working women of Warner Bros. was dedicated. Miss Jordan is a pronounced brunette and well developed for her age. Of late the police, say she has been receiving the attentions of a young man whom they can not locate. This statement her parents deny. They believe she has been abducted.

ANNIE JORDAN.

A Western Job.

Lawyer—On what do you base your opinion that the defendant is naturally of a peaceable disposition?

Witness—Wall, he lived for two years alongside of a family with ten children, an' he never shot any of 'em.

What is Eczema?

It is an agony of agonies.
A torture of tortures.
It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance.
It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin.
No part of the human skin is exempt.
It tortures, disfigures and humiliates more than all other skin diseases combined.
Tender babies are among its most numerous victims.
They are often born with it.
Sleep and rest are out of the question.
Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve.
If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind.
It not only cures but
A single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure.
CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

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—FROM—
CHICAGO
TO ALL PRINCIPAL POINTS IN
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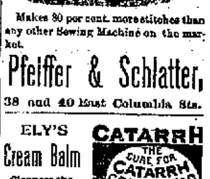

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Allays Pain and Inflammation.
Heals the Sores
Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.
TRY THE CURE.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Dr. Talmage Preaches a Powerful Sermon in San Francisco,

Taking For His Text Psalms lv. 22: "Cast Thy Burden Upon the Lord, and He Will Sustain Thee."

Dr. Talmage preached Sunday in San Francisco to a large and deeply interested audience on the subject of "Heavy Weights," the text being taken from Psalms lv, 22, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

David was here taking his own medicine. If anybody had on him heavy weights, David had them, and yet out of his own experience he advises you and me as to the best way of getting rid of burdens. This is a world of burden bearing. During the past few days tidings came from across the sea of a mighty and good man fallen. A man full of the Holy Ghost was He, his name the synonym of all that is good and kind and gracious and beneficent. Word comes to us of a scourge sweeping off hundreds and thousands of people, and there is a burden of sorrow. Sorrow on the sea and sorrow on the land. Coming into the house of prayer there may be no sign of sadness or sorrow, but where is the man who has not a conflict? Where is the soul that has not a struggle? And there is not a day of all the year when my text is not gloriously appropriate, and there is never an audience assembled on the planet where the text is not gloriously appropriate, "Cast thou burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

In the far east wells of water are so infrequent that when a man owns a well he has a property of very great value, and sometimes battles have been fought for the possession of one well of water, but there is one well that every man owns, a deep well, a perennial well, a well of tears. If a man has not a burden on this shoulder, he has a burden on the other shoulder.

The day after I left home to look after myself and for myself, in the wagon my father sat driving, and he said that day something which has kept with me all my life: "De Witt, it is always safe to trust God. I have many a time come to a crisis of difficulty. You may know that, having been sick for fifteen years, it was no easy thing for me to support a family, but always God came to the rescue. I remember the time," he said, "when I didn't know what to do, and I saw a man on horseback riding up the farm lane, and he announced to me that I had been nominated for the most lucrative office in all the gift of the people of the county, and to that office I was elected, and God in that way met all my wants, and I tell you it is always safe to trust Him."

Oh, my friends, what we want is a practical religion! The religion people have is so high up you can not reach it. I had a friend who entered the life of an evangelist. He gave up a lucrative position in Chicago, and he and his wife finally came to severe want. He told me that in the morning at prayers he said: "O, Lord; thou knowest we have not a mouthful of food in the house! Help me! help us!" And he started out on the street, and a gentleman met him and said: "I have been thinking of you for a good while. You know I am a flour merchant. If you won't be offended, I should like to send you a barrel of flour." He cast his burden on the Lord, and the Lord sustained him. Now, that is the kind of religion we want.

In the strait of Magellan, I have been told, there is a place where, whichever way a ship captain put his ship, he finds the wind against him, and there are men who all their lives have been running in the teeth of the wind, and which way to turn they do not know. Some of them may be in this assemblage, and I address them face to face, not perfunctorily, but as one brother talks to another brother, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee."

There are a great many men who have business burdens. When we see a man worried and perplexed and annoyed in business life we are apt to say: "He ought not to have attempted to carry so much!" Ah, that man may not be to blame at all. When a man plants a business he does not know what will be its outgrowths, what will be its roots, what will be its branches. There is many a man with keen foresight and large business faculty who has been flung into the dust by unforeseen circumstances springing upon him from ambush. When to buy, when to sell, when to trust and to what amount to credit, what will be the effect of this new invention of machinery, what will be the effect of that loss of crop and a thousand other questions perplex business men until the hair is silvered and deep wrinkles are plowed in the cheek, and the stocks go up by mountains and go down by valleys, and they are at their wits' ends and stagger like drunken men.

There never has been a time when there have been such rivalries in business as now. It is hardware against hardware, books against books, chandlery against chandlery, imported article against imported article. A thousand stores in combat with another thousand stores. Never such advantage of light, never such variety of assortment, never so much splendor of show window, never so much adroitness of salesmen, never so much acuteness of advertising, and amid all these severities of rivalry in business how many men break down! Oh, the burden on the shoulder! Oh, the burden on the heart!

You hear that it is avarice which drives these men of business through the street, and that is the commonly accepted idea. I do not believe a word of it. The vast multitude of these business men are toiling on for others. To educate their children, to put wing of protection over their households, to have something left so when they pass out of this life their wives and children will not have to go to the poorhouse—that is the way I translate this energy in the street and store—the vast majority of that energy. Grip, Gouge & Co. do not do all the business. Some of us remember when the Central America was coming home from California it was wrecked. President Arthur's father-in-law was the heroic captain of that ship and went down with most of the passengers. Some of them got off into the lifeboats, but there was a young man returning from California who had a bag of gold in his hand, and as the last boat shoved off from the ship that was to go down that young man shouted to a comrade in the boat: "Here, John, catch this gold. There are $3,000. Take it home to my old mother; it will make her comfortable in her last days." Grip, Gouge & Co. do not do all the business of the world.

Ah, my friend, do you say that God does not care anything about your worldly business? I tell you God knows more about it than you do. He knows all your perplexities; he knows what mortgage is about to foreclose; he knows what note you can not pay; he knows what unsalable goods you have on your shelves; he knows all your trials, from the day you took hold of the first yardstick down to the sale of the last yard of ribbon, and the God who helped David to be king, and who helped Daniel to be prime minister, and who helped Havelock to be a soldier will help you to discharge all your duties. He is going to see you through. When loss comes, and you find your property going, just take this book and put it down by your ledger and read of the eternal possessions that will come to you through our Lord Jesus Christ. And when your business partner betrays you, and your friends turn against you, just take that insulting letter, put it down on the table, put your Bible beside the insulting letter, and then read of the friendship of Him who "sticketh closer than a brother."

A young accountant in New York city got his accounts entangled. He knew he was honest, and yet he could not make his accounts come out right, and he toiled at them day and night until he was nearly frenzied. It seemed by those books that something had been misappropriated, and he knew before God he was honest. The last day came. He knew if he could not that day make his accounts come out right he would go into disgrace and go into banishment from the business establishment. He went over there very early—before there was anybody in the place—and he knelt down at the desk and said, "O Lord, thou knowest I have tried to be honest, but I can not make these things come out right! Help me today—help me this morning!" The young man arose, and hardly knowing why he did so, opened a book that lay on the desk, and there was a leaf containing a line of figures which explained everything. In other words, he cast his burden upon the Lord, and the Lord sustained him. Young man, do you hear that?

Oh, yes, God has a sympathy with anybody that is in any kind of toil! He knows how heavy is the hod of bricks that the workman carries up the ladder on the wall. He hears the pickax of the miner down in the coal shaft. He knows how strong the tempest strikes the sailor at masthead. He sees the factory girl among the spindles and knows how her arms ache. He sees the sewing woman in the fourth story and knows how few pence she gets for making a garment, and louder than all the din and roar of the city comes the voice of a sympathetic God: "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

Then there are a great many who have a weight of persecution and abuse upon them. Sometimes society gets a grudge against a man. All his motives are misinterpreted, and all his good deeds are depreciated. With more virtue than some of the honored and applauded, he runs only against raillery and sharp criticism. When a man begins to go down, he has not only the force of natural gravitation, but a hundred hands to help him in the precipitation. Men are persecuted for their virtues and their successes. Germanicus said he had just as many bitter antagonists as he had ornaments. The character sometimes is so lustrous that the weak eyes of envy and jealousy can not bear to look at it.

It was their integrity that put Joseph in the pit, and Daniel in the den, and Shadrach in the fire, and sent John the Evangelist to desolate Patmos, Calvin to the castle of persecution, and John Huss to the stake, and Korah after Moses, and Saul after David, and Herod after Christ. Be sure if you have any thing to do for church or state, and you attempt it with all your soul, the lightning will strike you.

The world always has had a cross between two thieves for the one who comes to save it. High and holy enterprise has always been followed by abuse. The most sublime tragedy of self sacrifice has come to burlesque. The graceful gait of virtue is always followed by scoff and grimace and travesty. The sweetest strain of poetry ever written has come to ridiculous parody, and as long as there are virtue and righteousness in the world there will be something for iniquity to grin at. All along the line of the ages and in all lands the cry has been: "Not this man, but Barabbas. Now, Barabbas was a robber."

And what makes the persecutions of life worse is that they come from people whom you have helped, from those to whom you loaned money or have started in business, or whom you rescued in some great crisis. I think it has been the history of all our lives—the most acrimonious assault has come from those whom we have benefited, whom we have helped, and that makes it all the harder to bear. A man is in danger of becoming cynical.

A clergyman of the Universalist church went into a neighborhood for the establishment of a church of his denomination, and he was anxious to find some one of that denomination, and he was pointed to a certain house and went there. He said to the man of the house: "I understand you are a Universalist, I want you to help me in the enterprise." "Well," said the man, "I am a Universalist, but I have a peculiar kind of Universalism." "What is that?" asked the minister. "Well," replied the other, "I have been out in the world, and I have been cheated and slandered and outraged and abused until I believe in universal damnation!"

The great danger is that man will become cynical and given to believe, as David was tempted to say, that all men are liars. Oh, my friends, do not let that be the effect upon your souls! If you can not endure a little persecution, how do you think our fathers endured great persecutions? Motley, in his "Dutch Republic," tells us of Egmont, the martyr, who, condemned to be beheaded, unfastened his collar on the way to the scaffold, and when they asked him why he did that he said: "So they will not be detained in their work. I want to be ready." Oh, how little we have to endure compared with those who have gone before us!

Now, if you have come across ill treatment, let me tell you, you are in excellent company—Christ and Luther and Galilei and Columbus and John Jay and Josiah Quincy and thousands of men and women, the best spirits of earth and Heaven.

Budge not one inch, though all hell wreak upon you its vengeance, and you be made a target for devils to shoot at. Do you not think Christ knew all about persecution? Was he not hissed at? Was He not struck on the cheek? Was He not pursued all the days of His life? Did they not expectorate upon him? Or, to put it in Bible language, "They spit upon Him." And can not He understand what persecution is? "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He shall sustain thee."

Then there are others who carry great burdens of physical ailments. When sudden sickness has come, and fierce cholera and malignant fevers take the castles of life by storm, we appeal to God, but in these chronic ailments which wear out the strength day after day, and week after week, and year after year, how little resorting to God for solace! Then people depend upon their tonics, and their plasters, and their cordials, rather than upon heavenly stimulants.

Oh, how few people there are completely well! Some of you, by dint of perseverance and care, have kept living to this time, but how you have had to war against physical ailments! Antediluvians, without medical college and infirmary and apothecary shop, multiplied their years by hundreds, but he who has gone through the gauntlet of disease in our time and has come to 70 years of age is a hero worthy of a palm.

The world seems to be a great hospital, and you run against rheumatisms and consumptions and scrofulas and neuralgias and scores of old diseases baptized by new nomenclature. Oh, how heavy a burden sickness is! It takes the color out of the sky, and the sparkle out of the wave, and the sweetness out of the fruit, and the luster out of the night. When the limbs ache, when the respiration is painful, when the mouth is hot, when the ear roars with unhealthy obstructions, how hard it is to be patient and cheerful and assiduous!

"Cast thy burden upon the Lord." Does your head ache? His wore the thorn. Do your feet hurt? His were crushed of the spikes. Is your side painful? His was struck by the spear. Do you feel like giving way under the burden? His weakness gave way under the cross. While you are in every possible way to try to restore your physical vigor, you are to remember that more soothing than any anodyne, more vitalizing than any stimulant and more strengthening than any tonic is the prescription of the text, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and He will sustain thee."

We hear a great deal of talk now about faith cure, and some people say it can not be done and it is a failure. I do not know but that the chief advance of the church is to be in that direction. Marvelous things come to me day by day which make me think that if the age of miracles is past it is because the faith of miracles is past.

A prominent merchant of New York said to a member of my family, "My mother wants her case mentioned to Mr. Talmage."

This was the case. He said: "My mother had a dreadful abscess, from which she had suffered untold agonies, and all surgery had been exhausted upon her, and worse and worse she grew until we called in a few Christian friends and proceeded to pray about it. We commended her case to God, and the abscess began immediately to be cured. She is entirely well now, and without knife and without any surgery." So that case has come to me, and there are a score of other cases coming to our ears from all parts of the earth. Oh, ye who are sick, go to Christ! Oh, ye who are worn out with agonies of body, "Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee!"

Now, the grave is brighter than the ancient tomb where the lights were perpetually kept burning. The scarred feet of Him who was "the resurrection and the life" are on the broken grave hillock, while the voices of angels ring down the sky at the coronation of another soul come home to glory.

Why will prodigals live on swines' husks when the robe, and the ring, and the father's welcome are ready? Why go wandering over the great Sahara desert of your sin when you are invited to the gardens of God, the tree of life and the fountain of living water. Why be houseless and homeless forever when you may become the sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty?

JAMAICA GINGER.

The Irregularity of the Prices Realized by This Drug.

Hidden away in a little official journal issued by the Jamaican government, which is probably seen by few but islanders, there is some interesting information about one of the chief export articles of the island—ginger. The Jamaican government has been somewhat troubled by the irregularity of the prices realized by this drug, and has set its tax collectors to inquire why the average price of the rhizome from the Manchester parish should be sixteen shillings eight pence and that of the Westmoreland parish sixty shillings per hundred weight. The answers are generally that the want of care in the curing of the root is responsible for the low rate realized by much of the product. The green ginger, after scraping, should be kept from moisture, and daily exposed to the sun until it is perfectly hard; but these precautions are often neglected, the drug being dried while still immature, and put away damp into bags. Ratoon ginger is generally mildewed because it is harvested early in the season, when there is not yet enough constant sunshine available to enable the rhizome to be cured properly. The sharp, thin, narrow-bladed knives used for scraping—or, rather, paring—and peeling the ginger are specially imported for that purpose, and are known as ginger knives. When the rhizome has been scraped and peeled it is washed once or twice, and then dried on mats. In the Manchester district two varieties of ginger are grown—viz., yellow and blue—the former being the better grade. The name of "ratoon" ginger, which often puzzles dealers in this country, is applied to the root produced from the same piece of land after the first year's harvest has been garnered. These pieces of ginger (ratoons) left in the ground after the harvest are again dug up, season after season until their market value falls below sixteen shillings per hundredweight locally, when they are no longer remunerative. The use of lime juice in washing ginger is condemned, as it is said invariably to cause mildew. An expert in ginger culture describes the industry as a curse to the island, which should be abandoned—the sooner the better. Virgin soil is in constant demand for ginger growing, but the exhausting effects of the crop on the soil and the wholesale destruction of valuable timber in forest land (fire being the only agent for clearing up) can only be realized by visiting growing districts and observe the dried-up streams, the clearance by fire of thousands of pounds' worth of timber, and the impoverished soil, which will only grow ferns afterward. A howling wilderness marks the progress of ginger culture in every direction and twenty pounds' worth of ginger is the outcome of ten times the value of other material destroyed.—Chemist and Druggist.

Laugh.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you can not see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears do well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.—Detroit Free Press.

—As early as 1618 Denmark established colonies on the Coromandel coast and in Malabar and Bengal. All these colonies afterward passed, by quiet purchase, into the hands of Great Britain.

—"How is your cough this morning?" asked the doctor. "The cough is better, but I am very much worse."

FOR SUNDAY READING.

COME UP HITHER!

(Rev. 4:1.)

I have heard a voice that calleth
Down from Heaven's open door;
Like a cooling dew it falleth
On my spirit wearied sore;
Falleth from the far blue ether,
From the heights by angels trod;
"Come up hither! Hither! Hither!
Child of Heaven and of God.

"What is this thy sad heart deemeth
Almost more than it can bear?
Come and see how shall it seemeth
In this cloudless upper air!
See it as the angels see it,
Who have looked upon the King;
Lift thy thought to theirs, and free it
From all earthly fettering.

"Come up hither! Hither! Hither!
Rise above thy little life;
Dreams that vanish, hopes that wither,
Thankless service, wearying strife,
Praise, and blame, and tears and laughter,
Soon 'twill all be naught to thee;
I will show thee God's hereafter,
Come up hither! Come and see!"
—Miss E. C. Cherry, in N. Y. Observer.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

The Extent to Which It Lays Hold Upon and Affects the Mind of the Age.

The better conditions under which men now live must themselves be viewed as indications of religious progress. No considerate student of history can fail to see how large a place true religion fills in the coming to pass of those changes which not only make human life more tolerable, but which prepare the way for what is best in secular progress itself. The difference between a Christian and a pagan nation, in respect to all that is signified by civilization is the best meaning of the word, is, first of all, in the fact that while one is Christian, the other is not. Those who work in religious spheres and with especial view to religious interests have a right to claim a share for themselves in all the improvements seen in a more settled condition of society, in friendlier relations among those who live together in communities large or small, in those opportunities of culture which develop faculty and give direction to genius and enterprise, in bettering conditions, as respects all that most concerns prosperity and welfare among all classes. The indirect influences operating among men are often the mightiest, and most of all, in assigning credit for things achieved, may be due to those less obtrusive agencies which, doing their work silently, are realized at their true value only when men begin to ask themselves what the world would be without them.

But there is another view of this general subject. It is not surprising that uneasiness, doubt, and dread of what may be portending, is sometimes felt in view of what appears like disturbance and questioning in those matters which are, and have long been, "most surely believed among us." Should it not be borne in mind, upon the other hand, that what is thus seen has this favorable aspect, at least, that it indicates the extent to which religion, as truth, as teaching, lays hold upon and affects the mind of the age? It is wonderful how much of current inquiry and investigation in all realms of human knowledge and thought takes a religious direction. Conclusions, indeed, are not all favorable to religion, yet these may show that many of them are less unfavorable than may at first appear. In any case, they prove that religion as an element in the life of the age is a wonderfully stimulating force; that the Bible, while in parts of it the oldest of books, is now more of an intellectual and moral force than in any former age; that if there is for Christianity a better vantage-ground, somewhere, in some respects, than what it has heretofore held, it is sure to find it; that, in a word, the very agitation, the questionings, the hostile appearances; skeptical science, disturbing criticism, an apparent intermeddling with the very foundations of faith—these all show how little true it is that religion loses its hold on men as the world waxes older, and secular interests grow more and more absorbing.

There would be much to say, if there were room for it here, of the manner in which Christianity is evidently equipping itself for great things in the future. Has the reader ever set himself to number up the various forms of organized Christian activity to which recent years have given birth? They come upon the scene one after the other, sometimes in the face of protest against the multiplying of such, yet always with a result which shows there is a place for every one. And the notable thing is that their effort is to organize for work all the resources of the church as found in the various classes of its membership. The women, the young people, young men and young women among the older grown, missions, charities, hospitals: who could hope to enumerate exhaustively the various activities which enlist Christian interest, and by occupying it intensify and broaden it? Is there not a looking toward some glorious future in all this? And when was there such an equipment for the defence of Christianity, on every side where assault is threatened, or for public teaching which lays hold upon all classes of the people, entering into the life of the time as a formative energy transcending every other?

We can not think that what is seen among men at the present time indicates decline in any element of Christian power, but a notable and most promising increase in all. "The end of the age," surely, is not to be a scene of widespread and calamitous defeat, but of victory and triumph; the preparation now going forward, spreading and permeating, coming at last to the auspicious moment when power from on high shall turn weakness to strength, and make the banner of righteousness victorious all over the world.—Chicago Standard.

THE BEST AND THE WORST.

Employ the Organs of Speech in the Service of God.

Make right and holy use of the tongue, writes Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, under "Enemies of our happiness," in the Ladies' Home Journal. It is loose at one end and can swing either way, but is fastened at the other end to the floor of your mouth, and that makes you responsible for the way it wags. Xanthus, the philosopher, told his servant that on the morrow he was going to have some friends to dine, and told him to get the best thing he could find in the market.

The philosopher and his guest sat down the next day at the table. They had nothing but tongue—four or five courses of tongue—tongue cooked in this way and tongue cooked in that way, and the philosopher lost his patience and said to the servant: "Didn't I tell you to get the best thing in the market?" He said: "I did get the best thing in the market. Isn't the tongue the organ of sociality, the organ of eloquence, the organ of kindness, the organ of worship?"

Then Xanthus said, "To-morrow I want you to get the worst thing in the market."

And on the morrow the philosopher sat at table, and there was nothing but tongue—four or five courses of tongue—tongue in this shape and tongue in that shape, and the philosopher again lost his patience and said: "Didn't I tell you to get the worst thing in the market?" The servant replied: "I did, for isn't the tongue the organ of blasphemy, the organ of defamation, the organ of lying?"

Employ the tongue, which God so wonderfully created as the organ of taste, the organ of articulation, to make others happy, and in the service of God!

ATHEISM IN THE HEART.

An Inward Disbelief Which Takes Away Our Enjoyment in Christ.

It is hard for even the best of us to realize how full the world is of the Divine presence, and how full life is of the Divine help. When we come at last to the vision of the realities nothing will more astonish us than the blindness which held us back from the perception of the Divine element in common things. God's thoughts lie scattered over a world of use and beauty, each charged with a mission to the needy and hungry spirits of His children; yet they too often recognize nothing in them but mere bits and parts of a big lifeless machine called Nature. God's care lies around our lives, guarding us against a thousand dangers. Yet we think of our lives too much as the relation of our own only to the environment in which we are placed. We are constantly comforted, strengthened, enlightened in the trying places of life, and see no more in it than the shift of a mood within us, for whose change no cause need be sought. So we practice a private and personal atheism, which keeps us from joying in God, our Maker and Helper. It is a great blessedness to keep the mind fixed upon this heavenward side of common life; for "whoso is wise shall heed to these things and they shall consider the mercies of the Lord."

I am His creature, and His air
I breathe where'er my feet may stand;
The angels' song rings everywhere,
And all the earth is holy land.
—S. S. Times.

SHE ASKED GOD'S HELP.

How Queen Victoria's Christianity Has Aided Great Britain.

We do not relate the following anecdote because it concerns a queen, but because Queen Victoria represents the best womanhood of England, and the highest type of Christianity that royalty has exemplified in this age.

As is well known, when she was a girl of but eighteen years, she was told that she was to rule over the mighty kingdom to whose throne she was heir. There are few persons, either old or young, who would not at least have felt a momentary elation of pride at such an announcement. But there was no expression of exultation in Victoria's face, or words, or heart.

Though she had from infancy been destined to the honor, to her nature, distrustful of itself, the announcement brought a feeling of responsibility that was overpowering, and she sank on her knees, clasped her hands and faltered out:

"God help me to be good!"

Her prayer has been heeded. Help has been given her, and to her purity and loyalty have been added glories and honors and powers enough to satisfy the highest earthly ambition. Later in her reign, when she was asked for an explanation of England's greatness, she said:

"It is the Bible and Christianity."

When she began to rule, England had a lower standard of court life than it knows to-day. But the personal influence of a good queen has done much to give the English court and nation the enviable place they hold today in European civilization.

It is worth while to remember the simple, earnest words with which the true hearted monarch of the proudest kingdom in the world assumed her diadem: "God help me to be good!"—Youth's Companion.

Served by Serving Others.

Serving and served! Such is the mutual relationship and experience of all who are joined in Christian work. Paul served the churches and was often served by them. He expected and desired to serve the Corinthians and by them to set forward on his journey into Judea. By such help rendered to him they would be serving others whom Paul would serve at his coming. Parents really serve their children in requiring service of them. So the Master serves both us and others in requiring services of us. Serving Him is personal culture of the best sort. God is the great example of service to us. And He clearly and distinctly serves us by requiring service of us. To evade or neglect duty is to turn away from the Divine beneficence towards us. To refuse the cross is to push aside the offered crown. To seek and demand gratification is to despise and hinder satisfaction.—Christian Inquirer.

God's Knowledge of Our Thoughts.

The thoughts that occupy us are all open to God. He says: "I know the things that come into your mind, every one of them." Nothing that our minds dwell on can be insignificant if God takes knowledge of it. How many a thought that we cherish we should seek at once to banish if we remembered that God was taking cognizance of it. If we felt as we should, we could no more harbor some thoughts than we would welcome a leper or pestilence to our homes. Let us be careful what thoughts we entertain ourselves and what thoughts we suggest to others.—Christian Inquirer.

TRUTH BOILED DOWN.

Some of the Ram's Horn's Choicest Bits of Thought.

Sin nearly always begins with a look.

The man who prays right will always pay right.

In the arithmetic of Heaven nothing counts but love.

God will not give us His truth until we are willing to live it.

The man who hates light is always afraid of his own shadow.

When people have only a little religion they are apt to be ashamed of it.

The prayer of faith always holds out both hands to receive the answer.

You will never fall into the devil's mire as long as you pave your way with Bible promises.

God will see to it that we always have something to say if we talk about His own goodness.

When you pray for God to bless other people don't insist that He shall do it in your way.

Every time the devil makes a hypocrite he has to admit that nothing pays so well as being good.

Prospering in a worldly way is very apt to make men stop praying that they may be pure in heart.

The man who knows God only with his head will never trust Him with his heart.

It is easier to run an engine without fire than it is to keep up the spirituality of a church without the prayer meeting.

Every sin has a dagger in its hand with which sooner or later it will strike, no matter how harmless it may look.

One reason why Paul laid up treasure in Heaven so fast was because he was always being persecuted for righteousness' sake.

It won't do for the man who claims to love the Lord on Sunday to be found selling goods with a short yard stick on Monday.

One reason why there are so many lame people in the church is because they made a start for the war without putting on the whole armor of God.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

PARTIALLY DRUNK.

Alcohol-Produces Conditions Which Bring About Serious Consequences.

We are indebted for the phrase, "moderate drunkard," to Mr. Jesse, a naturalized Frenchman, who was at one time M. P. for Grimsby, and died last summer. When occasion required him to explain that he was not a total abstainer, he did so by saying that he was a "moderate drunkard;" and, while "superior" persons smiled at the ingenious Frenchman applying to himself the name of drunkard, there is no doubt he was right. The fuller and more correct knowledge of the effects of alcohol on the tissues of the body and brain, which every day's investigation is putting us in possession of, is proving to the world that the phrase "moderate drunkard" more correctly expresses the condition of everyone who takes alcohol, than the more euphonious "moderate drinker," which is preferred because it claims to be not only compatible with, but actually indicative of respectability. It is proved beyond doubt that the smallest quantity of alcohol causes a disturbance in the system; that the disturbance increases according to the quantity imbibed, and that there is no point in the process of drinking alcohol at which a line can be drawn, and it can be said: "Up to this point mind and body have been injuriously affected; the functions of neither have been impaired, but the next drop makes the sober man drunk." No; drunkenness, which simply means the disturbance of the system through the drinking of alcohol, begins with the first drop imbibed, and develops, according to the constitution and temperament of the drinker, physical, mental and moral aberrations of which the victims may, and generally do, remain unconscious, although these aberrations may be attracting the attention of strangers, and deeply grieving the hearts of friends. And thus it comes to pass that persons who are called "perfectly sober," say and do things they would neither say nor do if they had not been having some drink. Instead of being spoken of as "perfectly sober," such persons should be spoken of as "partially drunk," but this, their real condition, is concealed rather than expressed by the phrase they use in describing themselves, that of "moderate drinkers."

We live in an age when nobody defends drunkenness. The representatives of the liquor interest are even more emphatic than the temperance party in denouncing drunkenness; and they do it with such an air of innocence as would almost persuade one to believe that the drunkard wrongs them by consuming so much of their liquor and adding so much to their profits. They repudiate all responsibility for the drunkenness that the drinking of their liquor produces. They take their stand on the platform occupied by the persons who drink so as to become only partially drunk, and claim these "moderate drunkards" as the persons for whom they cater, because they are thought to do themselves and the drink interest credit by the moderation of their bibulousness. The liquor interests are quite willing, yea, clamorous, that the temperance party should turn their attention, and confine their attention to drunkards, and by some means get rid of them, so that the way may be kept clear for the drinkers who have not yet become drunkards, going on drinking with as little as possible of the fear of consequences before their eyes. Drunkenness, meaning thereby the condition that is universally acknowledged as such, being thus utterly discredited, it is most important that the evil effects of the drinking which has not yet resulted in this drunkenness should be insisted upon, until they are thoroughly understood and their significance is grasped. And as a preliminary consideration it is very desirable that all drinkers of alcohol should bear in mind what Dr. Foley says: "Those persons who are in the greatest moral and physical danger from alcohol are just the ones who are most ready to prescribe for themselves, and the least ready to believe that they can not stop whenever they please."

The drinking of alcohol produces a disturbance in the system, and Dr. Clouston, of Edinburgh, says the alcohol "affects more strongly the highest brain functions of emotion and control." He also remarks that "it is now generally recognized that as the moral faculties were the last to be evolved, they are commonly the first in brain disease to disappear." The first effect that alcohol produces on the drinker is that of weakening his self-control, and paralyzing the moral will that would guide him aright. A very common symptom of this evil effect is seen in the drinker being puffed up with an overweening sense of his own importance. When sitting with his tap-room companions he lays down the law with a confidence that infallibility itself might envy. At home he asserts his mastership with a decision and sternness under which wife and children cower. At work or in business he despises those who would instruct him, or tender him advice; and, as an employer, he is exacting as one who feels what a mighty man he is. The result of this state of things is seen in the quarrels that are so frequent between persons who have been drinking, but are declared to be perfectly sober. Two such meet, neither of whom can brook the presence of an equal, and words of hauteur or contempt on one side or the other excite anger which finds expression in blows.

Now, this is an alcohol-produced condition that may have very serious consequences when the men thus swelling with pride have onerous and responsible duties to discharge. The confidence begotten of this pride is a confidence that has its foundation in obliviousness of danger. Take the case of an engine driver on a railway. The alcohol that puffs him up with an exalted sense of his own importance blunts his apprehension of danger, and at the same time impairs the clearness of vision and steadiness of hand on which safety depends, and he is thus placed in a position to do and to dare what a man who had not touched drink would shrink from doing. Who can tell the number of accidents that have been caused through those on whom the safety of trains depend being unbalanced by drink, and so rendered heedless of danger and forgetful of duty? Then, there is furious driving on highways and on crowded streets, resulting in numerous accidents. Some are acknowledged to be the result of drunkenness in the drivers and the recklessness to which the majority are attributed is no doubt largely the result of the liquor that has made the drivers heedless of danger, while leaving them to all appearance "perfectly sober." Then there is the seafaring world, the members of which have the reputation of an unhappy penchant for liquor. The commander of a ship holds a position of the very greatest responsibility, and in virtue of that responsibility he is entrusted with autocratic power. The safety of precious lives and of a valuable ship and cargo, depend on the sound judgment which a very little alcohol impairs.

The "moderate drunkard" stands in great danger of becoming a helpless and hopeless drunkard; and, in the meantime, his potentiality for mischief, involving injury to others as well as himself, is very great, and is not at all adequately realized by those who encourage by their example the use of alcohol as a beverage.—Dr. Rae, in Temperance Record.

MORPHINE'S VICTIMS.

Startling Revelation's Concerning New York Shop Girls.

It has long been known to medical men that a great many more young women resort to the use of morphine as a stimulant than is generally suspected. The habit has for a long time made havoc among the ranks of the girls in the theaters. But no one knew until Mrs. Vanderhoef, president of the Kings county Christian Temperance union, announced it the other day that the class of young women known as "shop girls" had taken to it. She states that in one large New York store the hypodermic syringe is passed round among the girls and nearly every girl in the place is in the habit of bracing herself by injecting this drug into her arm. I hope this is an exaggeration.

It is hardly credible that the practice could be carried on to that extent without attracting attention. In speaking with a physician who has had a great deal of experience with morphine patients he told me that he did not doubt the story. "So strong is the imitative habit on these girls," he said, "that they only need the example placed before them, and morphine has a strange fascination for a certain female temperament."

Not long ago a large girls' seminary was invaded by a young woman with a little syringe, and in three months, to the utter consternation of the principal, two-thirds of the girls had supplied themselves with similar implements. It appears to me that this is a case of absolute girl ignorance. Surely no healthy young woman with any degree of will power would voluntarily enter into this slavery if she clearly understood all the after-horrors of it. It is a startling sign of the times, nevertheless, when a temperance reformer stops her work against the alcoholic habit in men to fight the morphine habit in girls.—N. Y. World.

A RUM RECORD.

Here Is Something Fresh and Effective for Teetotal Orators.

Not many years ago a poverty-stricken old man, who drew his last breath in a miserable attic in Paris, left little else behind him save a heap of corks, souvenirs of long past

Reckless days and reckless nights,
Unholy songs and tipsy fights,

for he had been rich and gay once upon a time, and might have sung with Capt. Morris:

In life I've rung all changes through,
Run every pleasure down.

It had been a lifelong custom with him to preserve every cork drawn for the delectation of himself and friends, and to inscribe upon it the date of drawing and the particular occasion upon which the bottle was opened; so his cupboard of corks was actually a record of his life.

Upon a champagne cork was written: "Bottle emptied June 9, 1855, with M. L——, who wished to interest me in a business by which I was to make ten million. This affair cost me fifty thousand francs. L—— escaped to Belgium—a caution to amateurs."

Upon another was written: "Cork of Cyprus wine; of a bottle emptied on October 5, 1860, with a dozen fast friends. Of these I have not found one to help me in the day of my ruin. Their names are attached below."—Philadelphia Record.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Forty-five hundred jails are required to harvest the saloon crop.

Drink causes neglect of business; neglect of business causes poverty. It takes but a little while to be numbered among the "very poor."

The Manchester Times publishes under the head of "The Roll of Honor" a list of eighty-two towns in New Hampshire which are free from intoxicating beverages.

There is an organization of girls in Cromwell, Ia., the members of which have pledged themselves never to marry a man who is not a total abstainer from liquor, tobacco and profanity.

Dr. Paul Garnier, chief medical officer of the Paris prefecture of police, is authority for the statement that in Paris during the past sixteen years, lunacy has increased thirty per cent. The alarming feature of this alcoholic insanity according to another eminent authority is the marked homicidal tendency.

An expert, Sims Reeves, gives it as his opinion that "the timbre of the voice is damaged by indulgence in strong drink, and that to abstain altogether is to give it that force, precision and character which ever make singing a success." This is an opinion to the valuable lesson of which not only professional and amateur singers, but all who are in the habit of using intoxicants, would do well to give heed.

Sir Andrew Clark said: "I call perfect health the loveliest thing in this world, and alcohol even in small doses will take the bloom off, will injure the perfection of loveliness of health, both mental and moral; I go still further and say, alcohol is not only no helper of work, but a hinderer of work, and every man that comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets the less in the shape of alcohol he takes, and his excuse is 'I am very sorry, but I can not take it and do my work.'"

Dickens says: "The money spent for intoxicants is thus put into active circulation, and so prevents, instead of creates, hard times." The pickpocket takes one hundred dollars from the pocket of an honest man who is going home at night; that money, also, is put in circulation—but it is circulating in dens of shame and crime. The next day it would have been circulating among workingmen for their wages, or the merchants for dry goods instead of "wet goods." It is transferred from healthy to unhealthy circulation, and harms instead of helps the true interests of labor and capital. Consequently it would have been better for labor and capital if that one hundred dollars had been sunk "where the sea is deepest."

In a treatise on the subject of alcohol, Mr. Lawson Tait exonerates the human race from the imputation of being the only creatures that naturally take to drink. Wasps, he says, have the same proclivity. Mr. Tait has watched the wasps eagerly attacking overripe fruits, when the sugar had in some degree been converted into alcohol. Around such fruits, especially rotten plums and grapes, the wasps may be seen fighting and struggling for precedence; and afterwards, when they are absolutely drunk with the spirit, they crawl away in a torpid condition and hide themselves in the grass till they have slept off the orgie. The wasp is even more quarrelsome than usual in his cups, and will sting most venomously on the slightest provocation.

—"There is one thing can be said of Brown—he always attends to his own business." "Yes, sir; that's why his last employer discharged him."—Inter-Ocean.

SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

General Jacob D. Cox Honored by His Comrades of the Loyal Legion.

The recent announcement from Cincinnati that ex-President Harrison had been succeeded as commander of the Loyal Legion of Ohio by "General Jacob D. Cox, dean of the Cincinnati Law school," was more significant perhaps to residents of that city and its vicinity than to people elsewhere who had not

GENERAL JACOB D. COX.

special information in relation to the gentleman therein alluded to. Many will doubtless be surprised to learn that the man whose identity is thus modestly set forth is none other than Jacob Dolson Cox, who was President Grant's first secretary of the interior and had been governor of Ohio, who made a brilliant reputation as a soldier in the civil war, and whose latest prominence in national affairs had been gained as a member of the Forty-fifth congress.

As long ago as 1850 General Cox had gained sufficient reputation to be elected to the Ohio senate on the Republican ticket, and he remained a member of that body until the outbreak of the war, when he was commissioned a brigadier general and ordered to West Virginia to fight under Rosecrans. He was promoted major general in 1862, served under Sherman in the Atlanta campaign in 1864 and commanded a division at the battle of Nashville. He was governor of Ohio in 1866 and 1867 and might have had a second term if he had not antagonized his party by taking strong ground against negro suffrage and indorsing the policy of President Andrew Johnson.

After President Grant's inauguration in 1869 General Cox was appointed secretary of the interior, but he resigned at the close of the following year and went to Cincinnati to practice law. In 1873 he accepted the presidency of the Wabash railroad, holding the position until he was elected to congress in 1876. Since his retirement from congress he has been contented to pursue the even tenor of his way as a private citizen, and the public at large has heard but little of him, though he has made occasional patriotic orations for his townsmen and has added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer and jurist of exceptional ability.

General Cox was born in Montreal Oct. 27, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States and returned to New York city soon after his birth. There he attended the public schools until the family removed to Ohio, when he entered Oberlin college, from which he graduated in 1851, beginning the practice of law the following year at Warren, whence seven years later he went to the state senate.

Editor Medill Drinks Snow Water.

Joe Medill has always been a man with a hobby. His present hobby is that death comes from a gradual "liming up" of the system, due to the use of hard water for drinking purposes, and he therefore drinks only melted snow water.

"Thanks," Said the Tigress.

"A number of years ago the ship which I then commanded was becalmed off the coast of India, and taking a boat load of men I went ashore in search of fresh water," said Thomas Maynard, an old sea captain. "In some way I became separated from the crew, and in wandering around was a good deal startled at coming directly upon a full grown tigress. Much to my surprise the beast did not make any hostile demonstrations toward me, but crouching on the ground looked steadfastly first at my face and then at a tree a short distance away. For a time I could not understand this conduct, and not daring to run for fear she would at once overtake me I stood rooted to the spot.

"Presently the tigress arose and walked to the tree, looking backward as she went. On turning my gaze aloft I saw among the branches of the tree what had caused the evident solicitation of the tigress. There, perched in one of the limbs, sat a big baboon with two little tiger cubs in its grasp. Having an ax with me, I started to cut the tree down, the tigress watching me intently all the while. When the tree fell and the three animals with it, the tigress pounced upon the baboon and with great fury dispatched it. After gently caressing her offspring, she turned to me with a look which plainly expressed her thanks for the service I had rendered her. She then disappeared in the forest, her two cubs trotting behind her."

He Embraced an Opportunity.

There is everything in embracing opportunities. A young man met a pretty girl on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the other day, during the "swelling swirl of

THOUGHT HE HEARD A SOUND.

the mournful swish," when umbrellas were very much in demand. He had a mackintosh that was doing him more good than her umbrella was her.

They only stopped to gasp, "Isn't this awful?" and "My bonnet is ruined," but that was long enough. The wind blew the cape of the young man's mackintosh over the young lady's head. It completely sheltered the faces of the couple. A man who was passing thought he heard a sound quite different from that made by the winds and the falling rain. It sounded like an osculation. The next minute the covering was removed. There was no reason for the passerby to be shocked, moralizes the Philadelphia Press. She might have been that young man's sister for all he knew.

Russian Punishment For Drunkenness.

The punishment for drunkenness in St. Petersburg is to make the offender, no matter what his social position, sweep the streets. Well attired gentlemen, some of them in dress suits, are occasionally seen sweeping the street after a night's carouse.

For the great common people the Concord grape is the best table grape known in all the eastern and middle sections of the country. When allowed to get fully ripe, it is scarcely excelled in flavor by even the product of California vines. It is cheap enough to be within the reach of all. It has undoubtedly added to the health and lengthened the life of thousands of people who will regret to learn that the man who gave it to America—Ephraim W. Bull—is dying in poverty and obscurity at Concord, Mass., the town whose name Mr. Bull gave to his new grape. Nearly 50 years ago he planted grape seeds and crossed their product on the wild vines that grew along the Concord river. The result is the grape that is perhaps more widely cultivated than any other in the world. Other men have made fortunes off it. Mr. Bull, at the age of 87, lingers on in extreme poverty. It is a shame.

Here is a "gem in four lines," freely translated, from the works of Campoamor, the Spanish poet, whose verses are attracting so much attention in the land of Don Quixote de la Mancha:

Half my life I lost
For a certain pleasure.
The other half would I give
For such another joy.

A Universal Book.

"Pilgrim's Progress" has been translated into 203 languages and dialects.

Fruit House Prices for 1894.

There has been many changes and reverses the past year in politics, as well as in business affairs. The lessons taught ought to be of much value in the future. If it be true, the repealing of the Sherman act is a blessing to the country. Then the fewer we have of such blessings the better. If the country is to keep on growing half millionaires and half paupers, then we are in as much danger as when Lincoln made the declaration that we cannot maintain a nation half slave and half free.

There has been great depreciation in many goods, none more so than on sugar. It is so low now that you can purchase a barrel at about the same price as 100 lbs a few years ago. The Sugar "Barons" are uneasy that congress will take steps to break up their trust, hence the stocks have taken a tumble and the sugar went with it. The reduction is equal to 15c in the last two months.

Crushed and Powdered, 5c. — Coffee A, 4c.
Standard Granulated, 4¾c. — Extra C, 3½c.

Of course it cannot be expected these unprecedented low prices can long continue, hence would recommend liberal purchases now. There is no possibility of going lower. So with

TEAS.

They are unusually low. When you can purchase a pound of Good Tea at the same price as a pound of coffee, it is natural the Tea will be preferred, for one pound of tea will go as far as two pounds of coffee, and in consequence is much more economical. Our Tea Trade is growing continually. We sell them at a small profit, this we can afford to do, for we purchase in large lots direct from the importers, and resell direct to our customers, thereby saving to our customers the intermediate profits of the jobber and speculator, which is at least 10c to 15c per pound.

Young Hyson, extra good, 30c. — Uncolored Japan, 20c, 30c, best 50c.
Young Hyson, choice, 40c; best 50c. — English Breakfast, 35c; best 50c.
Imperial, extra choice, 40c; best, 50c. — Oolong, extra Black Tea, 30c; best, 50c.
Gunpowder, extra, 30c; best 50c. — Tea Dust, 15c lb.

The 30c tea is good; in fact, we sell double the amount of this to any other. Our best 50c is high flavor—choice goods and no better in market.

COFFEE.

The coffee market has been controlled some by speculation, but mostly by the war in Brazil—in consequence of the war which is still going on, the supplies from Brazil are very uncertain, and not likely to be a settled market until the war ceases. The quotations are very firm and no decline looked for.

Rio Coffee, green, [illegible]; best, 21c. — Rio Coffee, roasted, best, [illegible].
All package coffees, 25c. — Mocha, green, 30c; roasted, 30c.
Old Government Java, 27c; roasted, 32c.

Canned Goods, Fruits and Vegetables.

Standard Tomatoes, 3 lb can, 10c. — 3 lb Baltimore Peaches, 15c.
California Green Gages, 15c. — California 3-lb. Peaches, 20c.
3 lb Pie Peaches, 9c. — California Apricots, 17c.

Machine Oils and Castor Oils.

Castor Oil down to $1 per gal. — Black Machine Oil, 20c gal.
Fish Oil, 50c gal. — Neatsfoot Oil, 70c gal.
Golden Machine Oil, 30c gal. — Linseed Oil, boiled, 60c gal.

Syrups and Molasses.

New Orleans Molasses, 30c; best 40c gal. — Golden Drips, 30c, best 40c gal.
Sorghum, extra nice, from Kentucky, 40c. — Vermont Maple Syrup, 90c gal.

Raisins, Currants and Citrons.

These goods are exceedingly low, in fact, never in the history of the trade have they been so low. In place of being luxuries they are so cheap they have become of every day use.

California Raisins, 5c per lb. — California Muscatels, 5c.
California London Layers, 10c. — Zante Currants, No. 1, 5c lb.
Citron, Leghorn, extra nice, 15c lb.

The 5c California Raisins are nice and fresh, all the difference not so large as the others.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Horse Shoe Plug, 45c lb. — J. T. Plug, 35c lb. — A B C Plug, 25c plug.
[illegible] Plug, 45c lb. — Durham Smoking, 45c lb. — Briar Smoking, 35c lb.
Mail Pouch Smoking, 35c lb. — Sweet Conqueror Smoking, 15c lb.
Cigars from 50c to $1.25 box. — Harvest Home, 40c box. — Crowing Hen, 25c box.
G.O., $1.25 box. — Royal Seal, 60c box. — Sports, 90c box.
All good [illegible].

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

We handle nothing but Pure Domestic Wines—no Foreign goods.

Kelly Island Catawba, best goods, 80c gal. — Port Wine from Kelly Island, $1.25 gal.
California Angelica, very fine, $1.25 gal. — California Muscatel, best, $1.25 gal.
Kentucky Bourbon, $1.25 gal. — Alcohol, full proof and pure, $2.50 gal.
Bourbon Extra, two years old, $1.40 and $1.75. — Old Rye, $2.50 gal.
Gin and Catawba Brandy, $1.75 gal. — Wine in Bottles, 30 and 40c bottle.
Scotch Ale, London and Dublin Porter, 20c bottle. — One-Year-Old Rye, $1.00 gal.

You Will Save 20c on the Dollar by Trading at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1891.

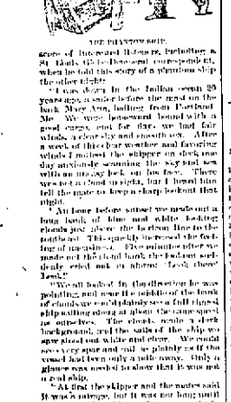
THE GHOSTS OF THE SEA

It Is Not Strange That Sailormen Are Superstitious.

THE STORY OF A PHANTOM SHIP.

Strange Yet Authentic Stories of Adventure in the Cannibal Isles—A Spectral Boat Fired Upon the Dorcas.

The superstitious power and awful majesty of the nautical deep are a subject for which I can hardly find words to express that which I feel for the learned mariners who Nature, through Christ Jesus, ordained should be my teachers. Sailor superstitions are the changes that surround them. Genius is lethargic all sailors regarding them, and which were the great subjects they do in the darkest places along the New York water front, where the sailors are pretty well acquainted with the ghosts of the sea. The hooded ensnared a Yankee lady recently arrived from Yokohama had a



THE PHANTOM SHIP.

score of interested listeners, including a Mr. Hall, who is a seaman correspondent, when he told this story of a phantom ship the other night:

"I was down in the Indian ocean 20 years ago, a sailor before the mast on the bark Mary Ann, bailing from Portland, Me. We were homeward bound with a good cargo, and for days we had fair winds, a clear sky and smooth sea. After a week of idle tedium we had favoring winds. I noticed the skipper on deck one day anxiously scanning the sky and sea with an intensity that set us fellows to thinking. There was no cloud in sight, but I heard him tell the mate to keep a sharp lookout that night.

"An hour before supper we noticed a long bank of black and white clouds just above the horizon line to the northeast. This quickly increased the fading of sunshine. The minutes seemed made and the black bank the Indian sky, and the cry of shipmates, "Look there! Look!"

"We all looked in the direction he was pointing, and saw the sudden of the bank of clouds, and the black and white ship sailing along against the same quarter as ourselves. The clouds, made a dark background, and the sails of the ship were plain and distinct. The minutes seemed so very quiet and still, so plainly as if the ship had been sailing in a calm. Nothing glimmered in the dull bank,

IVORY

IVORY

SOAP

99 44/100 % PURE

FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

WANTED.

WANTED—A checkroom and elevator boy at the Randall hotel. 201

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Call at 109 South Calhoun St.

WANTED—Immediately, five experienced dressmakers. Inquire at No. 11 Wilt street. 31tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework, must bring references. Apply 90 East Washington St.

WANTED—Traveling salesman or have line side line. The Bonnet Chair Co., Lynchburg Va. 1-3m

WANTED—A middle aged woman as housekeeper at first house east of toll gate on New Haven road. 21tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework. Must bring good references. Call at 25 West Washington street.

WANTED—Salesman; salary from start; permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill. my19 eodtw

WANTED—House of seven rooms and bath, central location. State location and price. Address J. H. R., care Sentinel office. 29tf

WANTED—Position as Stenographer, by a young man who can furnish good references. Address Stenographer, care Sentinel office. 29tf

WANTED—A young lady wants a position at a summer resort, either as housekeeper or will take charge of chamber work. Address 152 East Wayne street. 8tf

WANTED—Agents and salesmen to sell cigars by sample to dealers, salary or commission. Address with 2c stamp. Sterling Cigar Co., 113 Adams street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Men to travel, position permanent. Salary or commission. Fast selling specialties. Apply at once. Stone & Wellington, Nurserymen, Madison, Wisconsin. ap24-wky10

WANTED—For the United States Army, able bodied, unmarried men of good character, between the ages of eighteen and thirty years. Good pay, rations, clothing and medical attendance. For full information apply to the recruiting officer, corner Berry and Calhoun streets, Fort Wayne, Ind. Jn20

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—House at 223 West Jefferson street. Inquire next door.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 99 East Lewis street. 21tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms for rent with board, at 52 West Washington St. 7tf

FOR RENT—A neatly furnished front room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen, at 58 West Berry street. 2tf

FOR RENT—House with eight rooms, conveniently located. Inquire at Rooms 22 and 23 Bank block of A. H. Hellinger. 25tf

FOR RENT—Seven room brick house on West Main street, and six room house on Walton avenue. Inquire at 57 West Main street. 26tf

FOR RENT—A house of 8 rooms, good well and everything, at the corner of Jefferson and Nelson streets. Inquire at 254 West Jefferson street. 31tf

FOR RENT—A dwelling of five rooms, a barn, cistern, well and gas, No. 168 Maumee avenue. Inquire of L. Rechtold, No. 152 Maumee avenue. 112

FOR RENT—A house of four rooms in rear of lot, to family without children, at No. 112½ East Wayne street. 112

FOR RENT—House of six rooms, hard and soft water, gas, yard fenced, for small family; rent $8 per month; near corner of Lewis and Lillie streets. Inquire at 27 Lillie street. 112

FOR RENT—Brick residence with nine rooms, basement, and finished attic, steam heat, bath and all modern improvements. Will rent furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 340 West Berry street. 30tf

FOR SALE—Nice Lakeside property. House of eight rooms and cellar. Good cistern, conveniently located. Will sell cheap for cash or on monthly payments. Inquire at 93 Lake avenue or 103 E. Lewis St. 2tf

FOR RENT—A good, new house, first class location, central. Electric lights and gas; new and handsomely papered throughout; eight rooms, with alcove and bath rooms, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; will be ready for occupancy April 21. Inquire at 49 Harmer street. 17tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Grocery store in good location, doing No. 1 business, will sell cheap for cash or trade for city property. Address L. M., Sentinel office. 29 1m

FOR SALE—Cheap. One good pneumatic tire bicycle, used only this season. Call at 120 Wells street after 6 p. m. Price $50 cash. 11tf

FOR SALE—A two story frame dwelling; full lot on Walnut street, first square west of Fairfield avenue, for $1400, $300 cash, balance in 12 and 3 years; an excellent opportunity to secure a home at little more than rent. We have for exchange a good house on Breck street for property south of the Railroad. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court street.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 25 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. Telephone No. 470.

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—Just opened an employment office, at 182 East Wayne street, corner of Clay. All orders will receive prompt attention; also girls wanted to fill orders. A young lady desires a position at a summer resort, either as house keeper or will take charge of chamber work. 23-1m

SPECIAL NOTICE—When in need of first-class Iron Fences, Iron flower vases, Drinking and fancy water fountains, Iron chairs and settees you should call on the undersigned for catalogue and prices. If you want cheap John Shoddy goods, see the other fellow. J. A. Bookwalter, 213 East Wayne St. 26tweod.

MONEY TO LOAN—At 6 per cent. We loan money on long time and easy payments. All inquiries to be made at the office of Mr. W. D. Williams, 15 West Main street. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. may20tf

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Real Estate Agent. Rooms 3 and 4 Bank Block.

Farms for sale or trade for city property. Building lots in all parts of the city, on terms to suit the purchaser. I have any number of houses and lots, ranging in price from $400 to $20,000, several choice business blocks for sale, very cheap. Money to loan.

Extension of French Militarism.

According to a decree issued by the French minister of war, the following defects, among others, will no longer exempt a man from the obligation of military service: Toothlessness, dwarfish stature, hair-lip, squint-eyes, superfluous or deficient fingers or toes, varicose veins, hernia, stuttering and baldness.

Parisian Hair Dressing.

A studied disarray is the keynote of the hair dressing now in vogue in Paris. The waved hair tumbles over the ears and is so loosely gathered up at the nape of the neck that it seems as if it would escape its pins at every movement.

A Business Crisis.

Senior Partner—Vhere's der office poy?

Junior Partner—I shoost fired him. He orter be in Sing Sing. He lid two postage stambs ged stug togedder und dere vas a dead loss ulf——

Senior Partner—Two cends! Merciful Rachel! two cends.

Junior Partner—Efen worse dan dot. I dried to ged dem apart und shpoilt both ohf dem. (Both partners faint).—Judge.

WILL CLOSE TONIGHT.

The Standard Wheel Works to Shut Up Shop for Awhile.

Two Popular Trains Put Back on the Grand Rapids Road—Frank Fox and Mike Cave Injured.

C. Stahl, an employe of the Pittsburg lumber yards, is sick and off duty.

Machinist Ed. Hill, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Chicago to spend a few days.

The net earnings of the Wabash system for April were $135,119, a decrease as compared with April, 1893, of $2,359.

J. H. Medsker and George Hill, of the Pittsburg planing mills, are off duty today on account of private business.

Blacksmith Martin Crawford has recovered from an illness and this morning reported for duty at the Pittsburg shops.

The Central Traffic association has authorized a rate of one-half fare for all local points within a radius of 200 miles on July 4.

Michael Cave, a brakeman on the Pittsburg road, is off duty on account of injuries received while performing his duties.

Superintendent of Motive Power G. L. Potter and Chief Clerk J. T. Leary have returned from a business trip to Pittsburg.

Chief Engineer Hall, of the Monon is receiving bids for the building of the new shops at Lafayette, and will award the contract next week.

The Baltimore and Ohio has created the position of superintendent of its floating equipment and appointed Walter Ancker to the position.

Claude Keplinger and William Hayes, the former messenger and the latter hammer boy in the Pittsburg shops, went to Rome City today.

Frank Fox severely bruised and skinned his right hand while working in the Pittsburg machine shop this morning. He will be off duty several days.

The first Rome City excursion of the season was that of the Congregational Sunday school, which left this morning. There were seventy-five people in the party.

Engines 41, 44, 190 and 354 went in the Pittsburg shops for repairs during the week ending today. These engines repaired and turned out during the week were 113, 131, 131 and 331.

George Coppock, a brakeman, has commenced suit for $10,000 against the Panhandle railroad for injuries received by being struck by a water spout. The suit was filed with the Cass county court yesterday.

The Michigan Peninsular car works did not resume work yesterday as the company announced it would do. The continued depression in business caused the company to reverse its decision to start the works.

Pittsburg Post: "The Pennsylvania has ordered its shops at Altoona and Juniata to again be run full time, and at the western shops the working hours are to be increased in proportion to the work on hand."

General Superintendent Watts, of the Northwestern Pennsylvania system, has gone east. Just before he was to start his private car caught fire in the yards at Pittsburg, and was about one-half burned before the fire was extinguished.

The railroad men residing at Michigan City are taking steps to provide a suitable place of rendezvous for the men whose headquarters are at that point when off duty. In connection with the room it is proposed to have a reading room, where the men can pass their leisure hours pleasantly.

The Grand Rapids road will tomorrow restore the two night trains, which were taken off the road a couple of months ago. The northbound train will leave this city at 2:15 a. m., and the southbound train 11:45 p. m. The patrons of the Grand Rapids road will be pleased to know that these popular trains will run again.

The Conemaugh bridge, on the Pennsylvania road, which was washed out week before last, has been replaced with a temporary structure, and the engineering department of the road proposes to put in a permanent structure which cannot be washed out unless something more destructive than any former storms occurs.

The Elkhart Truth says: "A. E. Billiter, whose residence was alleged to be Fort Wayne, cleverly victimized a number of people yesterday. He told a tale of woe, relating that he had been injured in a Lake Shore wreck, having the misfortune to fracture his arm. Investigation failed to substantiate his story. He was practicing a clever game."

It is stated that there is not at Chicago a road that is suffering for coal and no danger of a coal shortage is apprehended. Coal is being shipped now into Chicago from Duluth. The Santa Fe seems to be the most independent of any of the systems. Superintendent Nixon says the Santa Fe owns sufficient coal properties on its western divisions to operate its eastern divisions for five years to come. It is said that the Wabash, which feared trouble on this score, has made arrangements by which it will now have an ample supply.

H. R. Nickerson, who, on June 10, retires from the Santa Fe to become the assistant general manager of the Mexican Central, is in his new position to receive $12,000 a year in American money, which is equivalent to $18,000 in Mexican money. On the Santa Fe his salary was $6,000. Mr. Nickerson has been with the Santa Fe twenty-two years, commencing when but one train a day passed over the road.

Next Monday night there will be filed with the county commissioners an additional clause to the petition for an election to vote an appropriation of $150,000 to aid the Fort Wayne and Eastern Railway company in the construction of its railroad to this city and the erection of its shops, depot and office buildings. The clause will specify minutely the condition upon which the appropriation is made, binding the company more firmly to the fulfillment of its obligations to Wayne township.

The Standard Wheel works will cease operations tonight for an indefinite period, and the thirty-five men at work in that establishment will be out of a job. The wheel trade is very dull. In fact the demands for wheels was never so little as at present. The Standard works can turn out 400 sets of wheels per day if crowded. For the past three months, however, the factory in this city has done nothing but dress up rough material to prevent loss by worms. For this purpose only a small force of men was employed.

LOCAL LINES.

J. E. Quigley, of Huntington, is a guest of the Aveline.

There will be a meeting of the Relief union Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The 12-293 will meet at the Christian church this evening at 8 o'clock, sharp.

Louis Horner, of the Wabash, left yesterday to spend his vacation at Peru, Ind.

Willard Smith, of West DeWald street, left this a. m. to spend a few days at Logansport.

Geather DeVilbiss, machinist of the Wabash shops, left yesterday to spend his vacation at Montpelier, Ohio.

W. M. Slater has been appointed agent for the Mutual Life and Endowment association of Indianapolis.

An old lady by the name of Mrs. Bender was on Barr street last evening badly scaring a number of people by entering their homes and demanding deeds for their property, saying she had purchased it. The same woman created a sensation by demanding to get into the Old National bank after hours. She is said to be flighty.

The Decatur Daily Democrat says: "Henry Kohne and wife left last night for Fort Wayne. Mrs. Kohne being in poor health will remain in St. Joseph hospital for treatment.—Harry Smith, of Fort Wayne, is here to attend the Commencement and is the guest of Miss Olive King."

BOX CAR ROBBERS.

A Gang of Them Behind the Bars—A Pardoned Criminal.

William Cochran and Lozen Hodges, box car robbers, under arrest in Washington, tried to secure a change of venue from Daviess county, failing in which they offered to plead guilty if the sentence did not exceed five years. The offer was declined and a trial followed which resulted in the jury recommending imprisonment for seven years and six months, which sentence was imposed upon each. Robert Massey then entered a plea of guilty and he was sentenced to five years. A fourth member of the gang, named Compton, had previously been convicted. They were hustled off to prison with scant ceremony, the railway authorities not breathing easily until all of them were safe behind the prison bars at Jeffersonville.

Jonathan Hickman, recently pardoned by Governor Matthews, was a prisoner for life at Michigan City, growing out of the murder of Joseph and Maria Cikoski, near New Carlisle, in 1874. These two old people lived alone in a little cabin, but they were supposed to have considerable money concealed about the premises. In the night time they were killed, after which the house was burned over their heads. James Bennett and Joseph Shively were jointly indicted with Hickman. Bennett turned state's evidence, fastening the crime on Hickman, and he (Bennett) was let out with a light sentence. Shively was released from arrest.

Wm. H. Artman, of Perry county, who killed his wife and son, and was sentenced to life imprisonment, has been removed from Cannelton to the prison south. Artman is credited with having made confession of a number of misdeeds. Among these was complicity in the murder of a peddler named Henderson, who held a mortgage on his farm. This murder occurred in 1883. He also confessed to burning a barn in 1885, which belonged to a neighbor named Brinkenider, against whom he held a grudge. Ex-Representative Jesse Cunningham married the widow of Henderson, and he was foreman of the jury which sentenced Artman to life imprisonment.

If You Are a Miserable Sufferer

With constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness seek relief at once in Simmons Liver Regulator. It does not require continual dosing, and costs but a trifle. It will cure you.

GRADUATION EXERCISES

The Program to be Given on Commencement Night.

A Full List of the Graduates—Society Notes and Gossip Concerning People in Social Circles.

The annual commencement exercises of the Fort Wayne Central Grammar school will be held at the Masonic Temple Thursday evening, June 14. The address of the evening will be delivered by Joseph Swain, LL.D., of Bloomington, Ill. The following is the program and list of graduates:

Overture—"Diamond" ... Orchestra
Prayer ... Rev. Geo. N. Eldridge, D. D.
Spanish Dance ... Orchestra
Salutatory ... Katherine Margaret Scheerer
"Custer Sunes," —Selection ... Orchestra
Address—"The Attitude of Scientific Men Toward a Belief in God and Immortality" ... Jos. Swain, LL. D.
Waltz—"Love's Sighs" ... Orchestra
Valedictory ... Anna Zucker
Serpentine Dance ... Orchestra
Conferring Diplomas ... John S. Irwin
"Lay All Obey" ...
Benediction ... Rev. Geo. N. Eldridge, D. D.
"Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow" ... Orchestra and Audience

GRADUATES.

Classical—Georgia Wallace Devlin, Katherine Margaret Scheerer.

Latin—Minnie Isele Aker, Maude Biegler, Laura Grace Bradley, Anna Conover, Mary Louise Fisk, Sara Helen Griffiths, Lewis Oliver Hartman, Ethel Kathrina Jennens, Clara Margaret Yoost, Margaret Francis Muirhead, John Clifford Wallace, Anna Zucker.

Scientific—Grace Conover, Alice Cordelia Crane, Edward King, Elmer Francis Knepper, Carrie May Coons, Bessie Ellen McCracken, Jennie Grace Pelkey, Emma Louise Hanke, Clara May Webb, Clara Minnie Wilson.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Miss Flora Price, of Kendallville, Ind., is in the city the guest of Mrs. Rhodes.

Mrs. Mary Jenkins returned today from Lafayette, where she has been the guest of relatives.

Miss Anna Bond left today for Marion, Ind., to be the guest of the Misses Sweetzer for a short time.

Last evening Miss Alma Paul pleasantly entertained a few friends in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Miss Clara Zollars returned yesterday from Indianapolis, where she has been the guest of friends for a few weeks.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Westminster Presbyterian church gave a pleasant social in the church parlors last evening.

Mr. S. F. Bowser will entertain the forty-six boys of his Sunday school class with a picnic to Eagle Lake Saturday, June 9.

Mrs. Eliza Brackenridge and son, Will, will leave next Tuesday for Omaha, Neb., to spend five months with Mrs. Carey.

The old time social given at the First Presbyterian church last evening by the local union of Christian Endeavor was a most enjoyable one.

Miss Maggie Miller, of Chicago, will be the guest over Sunday of her sister, Miss Hattie Miller, at her home, on West Jefferson street.

Last evening at her home, on Winter street, Miss Mary Vodde was pleasantly surprised by a number of her friends in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Mr. Alex White gave a coaching party to New Haven last evening, and after their return to this city the guests were entertained at supper at the Fort Wayne club.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Harmon and family are now occupying their cottage at Rome City. Miss Blanche Harmon is spending a week with Miss Chrissie Davis in this city.

The Rev. A. W. Seabrease will preach the Baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Central Grammar school Sunday evening, June 10, at Trinity Episcopal church.

Mrs. Ella (Morganthaler and sons Callet and Cornell, of Chicago, who are Mrs. C. M. Dawson's guests, will leave the first of next week for their cottage at Clear Lake to spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Hart, of Lafayette, who have been the guests of friends in this city for a few days, have returned home. At a coaching party given by The Clan, Thursday evening, they were the guests of honor.

Superintendent John Rettig and wife and the choir of the Reformed Orphans home, and a number of other friends, were last night entertained by Misses Bertha and Nellie Ritter, at their home on East Creighton avenue.

The guests entertained by Mrs. J. J. White yesterday afternoon at cards in honor of her guest, Mrs. Wells, of Denver, were Mesdames Samuel M. Morris, W. W. Shryock, F. A. Newton, Ed Evans, Charles Colerick, M. A. Brannan; Misses Laura and Alida Woodworth, Katharine Hattersley, Katharine MacDougall; Mrs. Charles Doebler, of Wabash, and Miss Blaker, of Maumee, Ohio.

A very pleasant surprise was tendered Miss Madge Kelly by her little friends, in honor of her eleventh birthday, at her home, 177 Hanna street. Those present were: Misses Mamie Volmer, Gertrude Merz, Lillie Lens, Blanche McKelvey, Louise McElfatrick, Emma Schafer, Hazel Martin, Madge Kelly, and Masters Fred Lenz, Fred McElfatrick and Harvey McElfatric. Luncheon was served at 6 o'clock and the evening was spent in playing games.

Miss Lizzie Schoppman, whose parents reside at 385 East Washington street, was ten years old yesterday and in celebration of the anniversary Mrs Schoppman arranged a 6 o'clock dinner for her daughter and a number of her little friends and schoolmates. The following were present: Misses Celia and Ollie Harkenrather, Delia Masterson, Erma Freggle, Edith List, Madge Kyle, Junette Brown, Ellen Dinklager, Edith Currier, Gara Wheelock, Gertrude Melsheimer, Bertha and Emma Freese, Leona Cone, Clara Stoltzenberger, Essie Breese, Lottie, Sophia Melia and Minnie Schoppman.

Fred Hartman and Lou Kinnaird returned today from Purdue.

Miss Genevieve Jackson, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Murray Hartnett.

Mr. Frank White and Master Ivan Goodrich, of Lima, Ind., is the guest of Mr. H. P. Moses, of 211 West DeWald street.

Last evening Mrs. R. T. McDonald gave a charming dinner party to the Seven club in honor of Mrs. Ella Morganthaler, of Chicago.

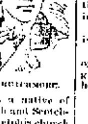
Mr. A. C. Harland and wife, of Antwerp, O., are spending Sunday in the city, guests of W. E. Doud and family of 105 Jackson street.

Mrs. L. R. Hartman has issued cards for a reception to be given from 3 to 5 Thursday afternoon, June 7, at her West Wayne street home.

A LEARNED PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Mutchmore, Who Presided at the Recent Saratoga Assembly.

The election of Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore of Philadelphia as moderator of the recent Presbyterian assembly at Saratoga upset the calculations of the liberals. Of the four original candidates, Rev. Arthur J. Brown of Portland, who was supported by Dr. Briggs' friends, had the lead when the balloting began, but on the second ballot he was defeated by twelve votes. The election of Dr. Mutchmore placed a representative of the Danville seminary of Kentucky in the moderator's chair of the general assembly for the third time in three years. In 1892 Dr. W. C. Young, the president of Center college at Danville, was chosen moderator at Portland, Ore. Last year, at Washington, Prof. Willis G. Craig of Chicago, born and educated in Kentucky, a pupil of Dr. Young's father, was the presiding officer. Dr. Mutchmore is pastor of the Memorial church of Philadelphia and editor of the Presbyterian. He is a native of Ohio and comes of Scotch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Philadelphia church of which he is pastor was built through his efforts. He became proprietor of the Presbyterian in 1873, and has contributed weekly to its columns ever since. He is the author of two volumes of travel and observation in Europe and oriental lands, "A Visit at Sopieth to Siam and Ham," and "The Mogul, the Mongol, the Mikado and the Missionary;" also a volume of sermons now in press, entitled "Spiritual Volapük."



DR. MUTCHMORE.

Dr. Brown, the unsuccessful candidate, is one of the youngest men ever mentioned for the important office of moderator. This fact alone led to his defeat, for several men said they would have voted for him if he had been older. He was born in Holliston, Mass., in 1856. He is a graduate of Lane Theological Seminary, and to this additional fact may be credited his defeat, as not a few men were afraid of one graduated so recently from this institution. In 1884 he was installed pastor of a missionary church in Wisconsin. After a successful work there he accepted a call to the Oak Park Presbyterian church, in the suburbs of Chicago, where in three and one-half years he created a church and built up a congregation of nearly two hundred members. Though only about 35 years of age when he left Chicago, he had already been permanent clerk and moderator of the important presbytery. From Oak Park he was called to Portland, where his work has been even more prosperous than at any previous pastorate. In 1891 Lake Forest university gave him the degree of D. D. Dr. Brown's church is the most influential in the northwest and one of the most important from a missionary point of view in the nomination.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home
If you want money to buy a home,
Or to pay off a mortgage,
Or to improve your property,
Or to help you in any way
Come to the
Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association,
Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself.
T. C. Rogers, Sec'y. Ed. White, Pres.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Officer Rehhausdroff, 82 Clinton street. Telephone F 83.

ROYAL Always Leads.

The Highest Award

has always been given

Royal Baking Powder

Wherever Exhibited.

The official examination made under the direction of the Chemical Division of the U. S. Agricultural Department shows that of the baking powders tested the ROYAL is the purest, most perfectly compounded and

20 per cent. higher in leavening strength than any competitor exhibited at the

World's Columbian Fair.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Society Note.

Mrs. Snobberly, a very aristocratic New York lady, received a visit from a friend, who among other gossip, said:

"Do you know that your son has been several times in company with a seamstress? Everybody is talking about it."

"Oh, that doesn't amount to anything," replied Mrs. Snobberly smiling.

"But I am told that the young lady is perfectly respectable."

"Horrible! horrible!" shrieked the agonized mother. "He may bring disgrace upon our family by marrying her."

Love's Young Dream.

McGinnis—You were in love with that beautiful Mrs. Jones before she married old Hobbling, worth your than the Smith—Don't talk about her. My love for her was buried in my bosom.

McGinnis—Well, you might as well resurrect your buried love, for my are forgotten Hobbling. He died of apoplexy last night.

What a Compliment.

"What a red face Old Nestor has got."

"Yes, his face is red, but that is its natural color. Even when he is as pale as a ghost his face is the color of crimson. You ought to see him when he is excited and gets red in the face. Then he turns purple and black."

Not Worthy of You.

She—It can not be—I am not worthy of you.

He—Nonsense!

"It is true, too true."

"Impossible. You are an angel."

"No, no; you are wrong. I am an idle, silly girl, utterly unfit to become your companion through life."

"This is madness. What sort of a wife do you think I ought to have?"

"A careful, calculating, practical woman who can live on your small salary."

An Excuse.

Teacher—Why were you not at school yesterday?

Boy—Mamma was away, and there wasn't anybody at home to tell me to come.

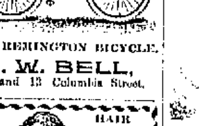
Not Alarmed.

Struggling Artist—At the rates you pay I would soon starve to death.

Dealer—Vell, von you are ded, I gan sell your bictures vat I haf at a goot brofit.

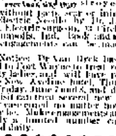
SCHEUMAN & KLAEHN, Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
No. 83 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
TELEPHONE—For night call, Nos. 175 and 182; for office, No. 225.

D. D. WEISELL & SON
DENTISTS
EAST ROOMS AT
PIXLEY & LONG BLOCK
ROOMS 24, 25, 26, 27 — TAKE ELEVATOR



THE REMINGTON BICYCLE.
J. W. BELL,
11 and 13 Columbia Street.

HAIR



On the female face, on the upper lip, chin, cheeks and between the eyebrows, also on men's cheeks, above the beard line. Moles, Warts and all Facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar or injury by the Electric Needle by Dr. J. Van Dyck, Electric surgeon, 19 Circle St., Indianapolis, Ind. Book and advice free; consultations can be made by mail.

Notice: Dr. Van Dyck has been called to Fort Wayne to treat several society ladies, and will have parlors at the New Aveline hotel, Thursday and Friday, June 7 and 8, and during this visit can treat several new cases. Every case cured no matter how bad it may be. Make engagements at once as only a limited number can be treated daily.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Editor Sentinel—At the earnest solicitation of many friends I have consented to announce my name as a candidate for the office of township trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.
M. F. SCHMETZER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Township Trustee of Wayne Township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
WILLIAM GAFFNEY.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township subject to the decision of the township Democratic nominating convention.
LOUIS S. C. SCHROEDER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
MICHAEL V. WALSH.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 9th.
HARRY F. FRANCE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.
W. E. ANGEVINE.

REPUBLICAN ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the republican county nominating convention.
J. K. McCRACKEN.

CORONER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the republican nominating convention.
NORMAN C. BROWAND.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of Coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
DR. H. A. DUEMLING.

Go With Us Around The Word

We offer to our subscribers the most beautiful art work ever published at a merely nominal cost. This is an entirely new work, every plate being made especially for it. It is called

"FAMOUS PAINTINGS OF THE WORLD."

It is a collection of PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTIONS OF GREAT MODERN MASTERPIECES. It contains specimens of the great paintings of all art-producing nations and includes ONE HUNDRED OF THE MOST NOTABLE PAINTINGS at the

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

It exemplifies the most ATTRACTIVE, INTERESTING, PURE and INSPIRING qualities of contemporaneous art. It contains a superb introduction by the greatest living novelist, GEN. LEW. WALLACE.

GEMS OF MODERN ART

Reproduced by the perfected half-tone process, having the appearance of the most perfect photographs. So large a collection of photographs of paintings could not be purchased for less than $1,000, and yet these photographic reproductions are offered to the public at the insignificant price of TEN CENTS for each portfolio.

Every picture is described by the brightest and best of America's writers on art subjects. These descriptions are not technical or prolix, but bright and interesting.

The materials for this publication have been gathered out of the most Famous Galleries and finest Private Collections in the Old World and the New.

All eminent artists are represented, but the minor artists and young aspirants for artistic honors—whose names are not yet household words have not been overlooked. The Committee of Selection have often chosen a meritorious and pleasing picture by a comparatively unknown artist in preference to an unattractive subject by a painter of prominence. This magnificent art work is in itself a

Home Gallery of Famous Masterpieces.

Do not fail to secure the first portfolio at once. The first Portfolio contains sixteen reproductions of great paintings, and also the magnificent introduction by GENERAL LEW. WALLACE.

All the future portfolios will contain sixteen reproductions of MASTERPIECES OF MODERN ART.

How to Secure This Series:

Clip three "Famous Paintings of the World" coupons from the third page of this paper and send them together with ten cents to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

The first three portfolios can be had by calling at the office.

The entire series consists of 20 parts, each part contains 16 photographic reproductions of great paintings of the world.

Address all mail to "The Sentinel" Portfolio Department, including no other business in portfolio orders.

Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

World's Fair Art Portfolios!

(10 CENT SERIES.)

PART 17. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures them.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

Picturesque World's Fair,

(20 Cent Series.)

PART 16. NUMBER 6.

Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent by mail.

Write your name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 13. - No. 3.

Clip three coupons of different dates and bring or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

Write name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

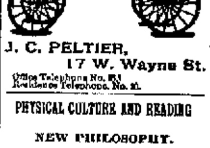
HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY —OF THE— CIVIL WAR.

PART 6. NUMBER 3.

Size of Pages: 16x11½ inches. Number pages: Over 500. Pages in each part 32. Price of each part only 10 cents. Number of pictures over 1000 and all of the history besides.

Three coupons of different dates and 10 cents secures each part.

ESTABLISHED 1845.



J. C. PELTIER,
17 W. Wayne St.
Office Telephone No. 251
Residence Telephone No. 21.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND READING

NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Jennie Ray Ormsby teaches classes Wednesday and Saturday afternoon from 1.30 to 3.30 o'clock and 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

Room over Karn & Nelson's Music Store, No. 9 East Columbia Street.

DR. T. J. DILLS,

No. 26 W. Wayne St.,
Makes a Specialty of all Diseases
—OF THE—

Eye and Ear.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

A. HATTERSLEY & SON

PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters.

48 East Main St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

E. KRAMER,
SIGN - PAINTER
90 E. MAIN STREET.
Finest and Best Work. Cheapest place in the city

G. W. BRUNS & CO.
PLUMBERS.
Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tubs
... CALHOUN STREET.

J. M. E. RIEDEL.
ARCHITECT.
SCHMITZ BLOCK, 3d Floor

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WAREHOUSE Co.
STORAGE
Warehouse Cor. Francis and Harden Sts.
Office 127 Calhoun St. Telephone 224.

FT. WAYNE LOAN OFFICE. Est'd 1870. Time Tried. Fire Tested. Money, any amount Loaned on VALUABLES.

We deal in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Carpets, Musical Goods, TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE, PAWNBROKER, 20 East Columbia Street.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

ROOT & COMPANY.

All Wraps AT Cost.

Great June Sales

We are going to make the opportunity.

Don't Miss the Chance.

DUCK SUITS - - - DUCK SUITS

You'll want one—we've got the choicest offect at $1.98—The now novelty at the greatest seller and the best bargain is the one we are offering at.

Elegant line of made up suits at 90c; just you look at these and 90c

Ladies' Waists Ladies' Waists

The choicest line in the city—the lowest prices—Ladies' Waists made of Dimities, Organdies, Cambrics, Lawns, Silks, Laundried waists.

Best values are always to be found in our unrivaled Cloak Department.

Still Cutting Silks.

Those fine dollar India Silks go at 75c. A new choice line—a large line The prices get a big squeeze on every yard of silk in the store.

Children's and Misses Dresses.

Ready made garments almost at the price of the material.

A good dress at 45c—great value at 60c.

A very choice Percale Dress at 68c—an extra one at 85c; also a fine line of Gingham dresses—White dresses at prices that will please you.

Ladies' Tea Gowns and Wrappers, the prettiest line ever shown—a good and attractive line, 98c each and up.

See Our New Line of Parasols.

ROOT & COMPANY.

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence 28 Chicago street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Price 50c. 19 tf

The Huntington Herald says: "Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stouder, of Fort Wayne, will have charge of the music at the Presbyterian church next Sunday; Mrs Stouder as organist and Mr. Stouder as baritone soloist."

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block. 2tf

Stanton's Photos are the best.

The Triangle Bicycle club will hold its regular meeting in the Y. M. C. A. building this evening, at 8 o'clock. They make their next run on Tuesday evening.

FOUR SPECIALS

IN OUR GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Lot 1 Forty dozen Men's fine Link Cuff Buttons, the dollar quality for 25c.

Lot 2 White and fancy vests either single or double breasted, reduced from $1.50 and $2.00 to 78c.

Lot 3 Fine Percale Shirts made of Garmers best prints with 3 collars and a pair of cuffs. This same shirt is sold everywhere in town at $1.50, our price $1.00.

Lot 4 Imported balbriggan and derby ribbed underwear in all colors worth 75c, our price 50c.

The Fact

That we are being imitated by the balance of the clothiers in this city is a high compliment to us, and speaks volumes for the GOODNESS and EXCEPTIONAL VALUES we are giving in our

GREAT SALE OF

FINE ALL-WOOL SUITS FOR MEN AT

$7.38.

But strive as they will they cannot touch them, either in VARIETY, QUALITY or STYLE. Comparisons are not odious to us, and if you're looking around, we would ask you to compare our suits that we are selling at $8.88 with what other dealers will show you at $12 or $15. The suits that they are showing [at a similar price to ours would compare very favorably with our $5 and $6 suits.

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 178. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the Office.

Telephone 650.

To make it more convenient for those desiring to send items of news to The Sentinel, we have placed an extra telephone in the editorial rooms. The number is 650. Anything in the news line will be gladly received over this new wire.

NEWS NOTES.

The Weather.

Washington, June 2.—Forecasts until 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana: Fair till Monday; warmer; southwesterly winds.

George T. Cass, of Wabash, is in the city, a guest of the Randall.

W. W. Butler, of Van Wert, is in the city, a guest of the Randall.

J. N. Banker, of this city, has gone to Pittsburg and will return with his wife.

There was no police court this morning. There were four tramps vaccinated.

Mr. and Mrs. George Patterson are rejoicing over the arrival of a bright baby boy.

The Knights of the Maccabees will elect officers at their meeting next Thursday night.

Mrs. A. D. Craig is at Butler, Richland county, Ohio, called there by the death of a relative.

J. S. Hall, proprietor of the English hotel, Indianapolis, was in the city yesterday at the Randall.

The West Wayne street residence of John Rhinesmith is to be remodeled. Architect Grindle is preparing the plans.

Peter Polrson yesterday sold to Fred Beyerline a house and lot, No 17, White's addition, for a consideration of $2,000.

L. F. Sharp, transfer man for the street car company, has been laid up with a sore throat and cold for the past two days.

While asleep in his shop yesterday afternoon John Minich, the South Calhoun street barber, was robbed of a lot of cigars and some small change by a sneak thief.

The Ladies Aid society of the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer will meet in the church on Next Thursday afternoon, at 2 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

The management of the Masonic Temple has arranged with C. J. Kover for a new drop curtain and also to fresco the interior of the theatre. The improvements are being made under the management of Manager Frank Stouder.

State Pension Agent M. V. B. Spencer arrived in the city yesterday from Indianapolis and will remain about two weeks. He has completed the work incident to the May payment of pensions and is home to enjoy a much needed rest.

V. A. Bower left last night for Indianapolis where he will lecture tonight on the science of Chemistry and its peculiarities. He will go from there to Ohio where he will permanently locate. His many friends in Fort Wayne wish him great success.

The W. C. T. U. will hold a called meeting on Monday, June 4, at the Berry street M. E. church, at 3 o'clock p. m. All members are requested to be present and the Y. W. C. T. U. are intended to meet with them at the same time for business of importance.

The following are the scores made by the regular league ball teams yesterday: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 0. At Baltimore, Baltimore, 9; Cincinnati, 8. At New York—New York, 1; St. Louis 5. At Washington—Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 5. At Boston—Boston, 8; Cleveland, 22.

The progressive pedro party given a few evenings since at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Miller, in honor of Mr. Miller's birthday, was attended by the following guests: Messrs. and Mesdames Henry Miller, Martin C. Gross, Charles Jones, Thos. E. Duncan, Frederick Lankenau, T. J. Logan, the Misses Mary, Lizzie and Irma Miller, Misses Carrie and Katie Lund and Mr. Burkas.

This morning Policeman A. J. Hines, one of the newly appointed men, was put on duty in the station house in place of Fred Limecooley. Mr. Hines was at one time deputy marshal at Convoy, Ohio, and for the past four years has been working for Levi Griffith. He is a carpenter by trade and will make a good station-house officer. Mr. Limecooley is thinking somewhat of taking a trip to California for rest and recreation.

Quite a crowd witnessed the potato race at the old jail lots yesterday. The race was the conclusion of the field day sports recently held by the high school boys at Centlivre park. The starters were Bursley, Davis, King, Seaton and Evans, and the race resulted in a victory for Bursley; time, 1 minute, 11 seconds, with King second. The order now stands Moring, Bursley, King and as with first place in this race, Moring has fourteen points for the mixed all-around medal he will receive it. The first three all-around athletes, Robert Orff, Fred Shoff and John Moring, will go to Indianapolis in two weeks to compete in the track athletic exercises of the state high schools.

Strawberries at 1 O'Clock.

Fresh shipment this Saturday afternoon, nice Wilson Berries, 12½c qt.

Nice large Pineapples, 15c each.

Ripe Tomatoes, 12½c.

Fresh Green Peas, 9c qt.

Fresh Wax Beans, 10c qt.

And all other kinds of fresh Vegetables.

Fruit House.

Mrs. Cole, of the west side, is visiting friends at Decatur, Ind.

Ex-Policeman Richter has opened up a sign painting shop. This is his old business.

The young child of L. B. Hushour, of 16 Chicago street, is very ill with scarlet fever.

David M. Tillman, of Atlantic, Iowa, is in the city to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Geo. O. Yenger.

The board of public works announces that all persons having bills against the city must have them in by the first of each month.

The Wabash Plain Dealer says: "Mrs. E. M. Wilson, of Fort Wayne, returned to her home today after a month's visit to her parents and friends in this city."

D. C. Sutton, of West Creighton avenue, reported at police headquarters this morning that his bay mare had been either stolen from the stable or had run away.

A large attendance is expected at the Maccabees' excursion to Bawbeese lake on the 11th of June. The train leaves over the Lake Shore at 7 o'clock and returning leaves the lake at 8:30 p. m.

Bargains! Bargains!

Wishing to close out as much of our present stock as possible before moving into our new quarters, we are offering some rare bargains in shoes, dry goods, clothing, notions and groceries. Everything is going cheap at

The Princess Cash Store. 2t

Hammocks and Lawn Tennis Supplies.

Best Mexican 14 feet with spreads and hooks, 90c

Palmers, $2.00 to $5.00.

Wright & Ditson's Tennis Balls, 60c each or $5.00 per dozen.

All makes of Rackets, $1.50 to $7.

Ladies' Sweaters, Best, $4.00.

Gents' Sweaters, $2.25 to $5.00.

A. B. White,
8 Arcade.

Last evening Messrs. Doyle and Welsh, salesmen, picked up a package of dress goods which had been dropped by Mrs. J. K. Kretsinger, on Hanna street. The package now awaits the owner at The Sentinel office.

Brand New at Half Price.

To close out the last one of my stock of Columbia bicycles, I offer a Ladies' Columbia at one-half original price.

C. W. Edgerton,
2t3 57 West Main Street.

Just Think of It.

We are selling those Common Sense hand turned flexible French kid shoes for ladies at $1.75 per pair. If you have corns, try a pair of these shoes.

Princess Cash Store,
101, 103 and 105 E. Wayne St.

Card of Thanks.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew K. Donaldson wish to express their thanks to many friends for sympathy and help at the time of the sickness and death of their little daughter.

A Free Concert.

Given by the City Band in the morning and Reinecke's Orchestra in the afternoon, June 20th, at the Lutheran Young Men's Excursion to Rome City. Don't miss it. 31-2

Imported Decorated English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, only $9.00.

Ward's China Store,
Sign, Big Iron Dog,
269 8 West Columbia St.

Carriage at Half Price.

Fine, light extension top, $200 surrey, nearly new, for $100. Inquire at 57 West Main street. 2t3

Why suffer with a corn on your toe when you can have the same removed without pain by Dr. Raines, corner of Clinton and Berry streets. 1t2

Get those grease spots removed, your carpets cleaned, washed, laid and mattresses renovated at The Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co. Phone, 498. 10 tf

American Sons of Columbus will run their annual excursion to Rome City Tuesday, June 5.

For Sale—Good five year old family horse. Inquire at 337 East Wayne St.

Go to Rome City Tuesday, June 5, with the American Sons of Columbus.

Corns successfully removed in three minutes without pain, by Dr. S. M. Raines, corner Berry and Clinton. 1t2

A Free Concert.

Given by the City Band in the morning and Reinecke's Orchestra in the afternoon, June 20th, at the Lutheran Young Men's Excursion to Rome City. Don't miss it. 2

Fishing tackel of all kinds and descriptions at the Sportsman's Emporium, 58 E. Main St.

Have your Sights and Scenes of the World bound at The Sentinel office. tf

OUR WIT AND HUMOR.

JETSAM AND FLOTSAM FROM LAUGHING TIDE.

Some Illustrated Definitions and Jokes from Funny Exchanges—Bright Side of Life as Seen by the Newspaper Humorists.

At a Matrimonial Agency.

Agent—I have one lady 30 years of age who has $30,000 in her own name.

Customer—Is she good looking?

Agent—No; but she has consumption.

Customer—Just the kind of a wife to make me happy. Trot her out.

Not so Bad as It Looks.

No, gentle reader; this is not a case of rejection in a love affair—merely the amateur stage-hands' actors' club at practice.—Judge.

Musical Item.

"I want the music of 'O'Rielly and the 400,'" said a little boy, entering a New York music store.

"For singing, or for the piano?"

"I don't want it for either; I want it for my sister."

Never Arrested Before.

A Texas justice asked a darkey, officially:

"Were you never arrested before?"

"No, boss, ebery time I'se been arrested do policeman grabbed me from behind, and dey lost a heap er trouble doing hit, becase I kin run like a turkey."

A Classic Game.

Miss Hubbell (of Boston, as the ball goes over the fence, and Delehanty makes a home run)—Now, what do they call that?

Her Escort—A homer.

Miss Hubbell (delighted)—Homer! Homer! Why, this game can't be so awfully vulgar, when they name one of the points after the greatest poet that ever lived!—Puck.

$7.95.

This is our price on a line of fine, all-wool suits, worth again as much. Our purchase of 200 suits for spot cash, Thursday, gives us this opportunity of placing such values before you. The proof of the pudding is the tasting of it, they say. The value of these goods can only be appreciated by a personal inspection. If we can not convince you that we can give you the utmost worth that your money has ever reached—in a clothing, purchase—we do not expect your trade.

For this evening, special inducements in Boys' and Children's Suits.

Friends' Extending,
One Price Clothiers,
Cor. Calhoun and Berry Streets.

Flour is Cheap Now—Buy the Best.

Silver Dollar Patent is better than any spring wheat patent and cheaper. **Hungarian Process—Best Family.**

These two brands cannot be beaten anywhere in the United States. Buy no other. Ask your Grocers for them.

12tf **C. TRESSELT & SONS.**

Cheap Bicycles.

Columbia Model, 34, $100.00.
27 lb. Spalding, $90.00.
Victor Flyer, $60.00.
Victor D, $50.00.
Ladies' Columbia, $65.00.
Gents' Columbia, $40.00.
Gents' Columbia, $75.00.
Gents' Columbia, $65.00.
Gents' Westerns, $55.00.
Ladies' Westerns, $66.00.
Boys and Girls' (Hinch), $43.00.

A. B. White,
8 Arcade.

For Wedding Presents in Cut Glass, China and Bric-a-brac go to Miss Lowry's, No. 10 W. Berry St. 2-6-7

Get your World's Fair books bound at The Sentinel office. tf

A. B. WHITE,

—AGENT FOR—

Columbia, Hickory and Hartford Bicycles, Cyclists supplies of all kinds.

Special agent for Spalding's Base Ball and Athletic goods.

8 Arcade.

The THERMER

Turkish Bath Rooms.

Turkish, Russian and Electric Baths, Massage Treatment, Manicuring Department, Also Chiropodist Treatment. The treatment of Rheumatism, Debility and Skin Diseases a specialty.

First-Class Barber Shop in Connection.

S. M. RAINES, Prop.

75c per Bath or Eight Baths for $5.00. Special Rates to all Clubs.

Corner Berry and Clinton Sts.

LINCOLN TEA

GIVES RELIEF IMMEDIATELY.

Sold by All Druggists.

The Kyle Music Co.,

82 Calhoun Street.

Sheet music played for customers. Everything in music and jewelry.

Cash or easy payments.

PROTECTION.

Medicines can be given that in nine days will destroy what ferment there is in the system and prevent the formation of matter, it will purify the system so it will be almost impossible to make a sore by vaccination.

It will prevent the Small Pox and in a stronger form will cure it in five or six days.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.

Fort Wayne, Ind. my21-1m

Dressmaking and stamping neatly done at Mrs. G. E. Johnson's, 79 West Main street. 31-2

The cheapest place in the city to buy Hammocks, 25c to $3.50 at Sportsman's Emporium, 58 E. Main Street. 2t

Reopened.

Mr. David Fry has reopened the meat market formerly occupied by George Bruns at 348 Calhoun street. Mr. Fry will make his market known as one of the best, and would be pleased to have a call from all old customers and everybody in the neighborhood.

WHITE ENAMEL BEDROOM SUITS.

Perhaps there is nothing quite so nobby for a spare bed-room suit as one enameled white and trimmed with genuine fine gilt that will not tarnish.

The only house in the city showing these goods is ourself. See them in our Court street show windows. They will assist in making you a very dainty bedroom.

All the new and pretty things in Furniture you can always find first at the

Foster Furniture and Carpet Company.

DEFORMITY APPARATUSES,

of every description for relieving or correcting any of the DEFICIENCIES or DEFORMITIES of the body,

Curvature of the Spine, Hip Joint Disease, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Club Feet and Weak Ankles.

Those who can not raise the foot I have a patent spring I guarantee to raise the foot naturally.

Truss Fitting a specialty.

No. 6.

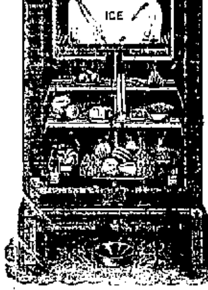
DR. B. JOSEPH,

10 West Wayne Street, over Adams Express Office, Fort Wayne Indiana.

THE NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

All kinds Switches, Bangs, Curling Irons, Alcohol Lamps, latest novelties in Hair ornaments—Hair Dressing and Shampooing, Manicuring and Face Steaming.

MISS E. C. RODENBECK,
No. 20 E. Washington St.



"THE NORTH STAR"

—HAS—

Two linings of non-conducting sheathing, one dead air space, one wall of granulated Cork, two walls of Kiln dried lumber, an inner lining of Galvanized steel and Zinc, Galvanized steel Ice racks and shelves, a solid Iron trap that closes automatically, and solid bronze trimmings.

MORGAN & BEACH,

19 and 21 E. Columbia Street.

WALL PAPER.

NOT IN THE TRUST———NOT IN THE TRUST.

KEIL & KEIL.

Having bought all our wall paper outside the trust or combine, WE are in a position to give our patrons

BETTER SATISFACTION, LOWER PRICES

and a larger variety of patterns to select from than any other dealers carrying only small stocks. We carry all grades, from the cheapest to the most elaborate and artistic designs, and at prices that cannot be duplicated.

Also, Dealers in Curtains, Pictures, Easels, Picture and Room Mouldings.

Especial attention given to furnishing plans and estimates, for papering Churches, Hotels, Stores, Public Buildings and Residences. Long experience enables us to guarantee perfect satisfaction. Call and see us.

KEIL & KEIL, 116 Calhoun street.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

-:-WE PLACE ON SALE TODAY-:-

Some Very Special Bargains

—IN—

Wool Challies.

100 pieces Half Wool Challies, New Choice patterns, regular price 19c, } At —10c a Yard.

Figured Sateens.

50 pieces Fine Figured Sateens, in beautiful colors and designs, worth 19c, } At —12½c a Yard.

Duck Suitings.

75 pieces best quality Duck Suitings, newest patterns, the 15c quality, } At —12½c a Yard.

Towels.

100 doz. all Linen Damask and Huck Towels, extra large size, worth 35c, } At —25c Each.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

500 26-inch English Gloria Umbrellas, Natural Wood Handles, worth $1, } At —79c Each.

250 26-inch Fine Twill Silk Umbrellas, fine Acacia Wood Handles, worth $2, } At —$1.50 Each.

Men's Shirts.

100 dozen Men's Percale and Outing Shirts, would be cheap at 75c, } At —50c Each.

Dress Goods.

100 pieces Fancy Dress Goods, 40 inches wide, all colors, regular 25c goods, } At —15c a Yard.

THE GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

—OF—

Spring Capes and Jackets

Still continues. Hundreds of Ladies have taken advantage of this Sale to secure a Cloak at the lowest prices ever known, but we still have a splendid assortment. **REMEMBER:**—

All $7.50, $6.50 and $5.00 Cloaks
Are Reduced to $2.90 Each.

All $10.00, $9.00 and $8.50 Cloaks
Are Reduced to $5.00 Each.

All $25.00, $20.00, $17.50 and $15.00 Cloaks
Are Reduced to $7.90 Each.

Come and get a Spring Wrap before these Wonderful Bargains are All sold.

One Price to All.

BEADELL & COMPANY,

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BEST LIGHTED STORE in the CITY.

Now For The Roundup.

The short month of June and 4 days in July is all we have to sell the balance of our stock, as after July 5th we must give the Bank People possession of our premises, unless we prefer paying $1000 for the privilege of staying after that time even for one day longer. This is the agreement existing between us, and we shall certainly keep it

If the benefited public will continue to patronize this genuine bargain sale to quit business, we shall have but very little merchandise left, and it is potent that never before has there been such an opportunity to buy Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods at prices that beat 14c Wool or 50 cent Wheat.

A FEW SAMPLES:

Men's Silk Clocked, Balbriggan Half Hose 10c a pair $1.20 a dozen.

Men's Turkey Red Handkerchiefs 5 cents each 60c a dozen.

Childrens' All Wool Knee Pants 35 cents each $4.00 a dozen.

Men's $1.00 Straw Hats 25 cents each $3.00 a dozen.

The finest and best of Tailor-made Suits and Overcoats, Boy's or Men's, at a saving to you of 33 1-3 per cent., at the CLOSING OUT SALE which positively ends on July 5th.

THE C.O.D.

Red Seal Boiler Compound

For the removal and prevention of Scale, Grease and Dirt in Steam Heaters and Boilers. Manufactured by

The CHERRY CHEMICAL CO.,

Office, REED BUILDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agent Wanted for Fort Wayne and Vicinity. Write for Circular.

Fort Wayne Fancy Steam Dye Works,

206 CALHOUN STREET.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments of Every Description Dyed, Cleaned and Nicely Pressed. Special attention paid to Fancy Dyeing of Ladies' goods.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED AND DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

PAUL BAUMANN Dyer, J. O. CASWELL of Philadelphia, Props.

JOE + H. + BRIMMER.

WALL PAPER

Now is your time to buy wall paper, We have an immense stock on hand and it MUST GO; you can buy fine goods for little money. Remember our goods are all new, and we have taken special pains in selecting our designs.

PRESSED GOODS, CHEVIOTS, AND INGRAINS AT COST.

And the finest 6, 8, and 10c goods in the city. It will be to your interest to see our novelties before placing your orders.

HOUSE PAINTING

A standing offer of

$100.00,

That we use no ready mixed, paste, liquid or adulterated paints or oils in our business. We guarantee strictly straight goods, and we give special attention to all work.

SIGN PAINTING.

We are always in the lead at the very lowest prices for first-class work.

33 WEST + MAIN + ST.